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Simpson Jury Hears Final Appeal From Prosecution

Panel Expected to Start Deliberations Monday In Double-Murder Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Prosecutors in the O. J. Simpson trial made their final appeal Friday, saying the jury knew in its heart that the former football hero was guilty of killing his former wife.

"You know it, everybody knows he killed," said a prosecutor, Christopher A. Darden. "The evidence is there. You just have to find your way through the smoke. We have proved him guilty to a scientific certainty. We have proved him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt."

Judge Lance A. Ito was handing the case to the panel so it could decide Mr. Simpson's fate more than a year after the trial began. The deliberations were expected to begin Monday.

"No one is above the law — not the police, not the rich," Mr. Darden said. "O. J. Simpson is not above the law."

The trial has focused American attention on racism — particularly in the Los Angeles Police Department but also in society at large — on spousal abuse, on the role of television in the courtroom and big money in defense of an accused killer.

If convicted of the slayings, Mr. Simpson faces a maximum penalty of life in prison without parole for first-degree murder, or as short a term as 16 years, with possible time off for good behavior, for second-degree murder.

The trial officially got under way with the beginning of jury selection Sept. 26, 1994, one year and three days ago. Opening statements began on Jan. 24, and the jury started hearing the first of 120 witnesses on Jan. 31.

As hundreds of gawkers thronged outside the criminal courts building in downtown Los Angeles, the police closed the street in front of the building to traffic and cordoned the crowd off on the other side as a safety measure.

In addition, the police department announced it would go on a heightened state of readiness during the jury's deliberations to cope with any disturbances that might follow the verdict.

Police brass were determined not to be caught off guard as they were in 1992 when citywide riots broke out following not guilty verdicts against four white officers accused of beating a black motorist, Rodney King.

The jury had all night to ponder Thursday's impassioned appeals for an innocent verdict from Mr. Simpson's lead attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr. It also heard the arguments of Barry Scheck, an expert in the scientific aspect of the case, who talked about the contamination of blood samples and the alleged planting of evidence to frame Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Simpson, a popular TV sportscaster after his playing days, has pleaded not guilty to the June 12, 1994, murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L.

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O.J. Simpson and his "dream team" of attorneys holding a final conference as the defense concluded its case.

French Police Kill Suspect in Bombings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Police marksmen on Friday shot and killed France's top suspect in a series of deadly bombings in an exchange of gunfire as the authorities closed in on him near his hideout outside Lyon.

The killing of Khaled Kelkal, 24, a delinquent who became the most wanted man in France, culminated a huge manhunt.

Nearly 800 police officer, using tracking dogs, a Puma helicopter and special photographic equipment, had been scouring the hills outside Lyon since Wednesday, when an accomplice of Mr. Kelkal was wounded at a forest hideout.

His pictures, dating back several years and showing a boyish face with tousled hair, had been posted all over France.

The Interior Ministry confirmed reports that the victim in the Friday night confrontation was Mr. Kelkal, an Algerian who had lived in an immigrant suburb of Lyon.

Mr. Kelkal was the main suspect in the

series of six bombings and failed bombings that killed 7 people and wounded more than 100 since July 25, when a suburban train car was nearly decimated by a blast in Paris' Latin Quarter.

Mr. Kelkal's fingerprints were found on the adhesive tape attaching a detonator to a bomb that failed to explode beside a high-speed train track Aug. 16.

The suspect opened fire on paratroopers as they tried to arrest him and was killed when they shot back, the police said.

The authorities had launched a huge search for Mr. Kelkal in a wooded area around Vaugneray outside Lyon after a shoot-out on Wednesday in which one of his colleagues was wounded and two others were captured.

Fearing that he had slipped through their net, the police were preparing to wind down their hunt when a source called to say he saw Mr. Kelkal getting off a bus at a road outside Vaugneray.

Mr. Kelkal was the main suspect in the

series of six bombings and failed bombings that was rushed to the scene, the police said.

"The usual warnings were made," a police official said. "He was asked to give himself up. He continued to fire. He was killed."

In a separate investigation of an arms network said to supply Islamic militants in Algeria, the police uncovered explosives depots containing stocks of dynamite, detonators and other material, the Interior Ministry said.

The depots in two regions of southern France appeared to be the first sign that arms may be stockpiled here for the Islamic insurgency in Algeria. (AP, Reuters)

NATO Members Agree on Proposal For Bosnia Force

UN and EU Say Croats Carried Out Atrocities

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Croatian Army and police units burned 60 percent of the houses in a large swath of territory they conquered last month and executed elderly Serbs who sought to remain in the region, according to confidential reports by the European Union and the United Nations.

Unusual in their first-hand detail, the reports said teams of European Union monitors viewed the corpses of at least three elderly Serbs who were found with bullet wounds to their heads. The freshly dead bodies of two of them, elderly women, were seen as late as Sept. 11, more than a month after fighting ceased.

A separate UN document said that the bodies of 23 civilians have been found in the region, more than half of them old people apparently executed by Croatian forces. Both reports said that attempts to investigate numerous sites allegedly containing mass graves had been blocked by the Croatian authorities.

The reports, completed last week, are the latest and strongest of a series of documents drawn up by international organizations that assert that the Croatian Army carried out atrocities against the Serbian minority during its "Operation Storm" attack on Serbian-held territory in Croatia. At one point, the reports said, newly killed Serbs were being found at a rate of six a day.

The EU report also goes further than previous documents, charging that Croatia's official position — that the 150,000 Serbs who fled the fighting could return to Croatia — was a sham.

"Operation Storm" captured 9,000 square kilometers (3,400 square miles) of Serbian-held territory in the Krajina region in less than a week and contributed to a fundamental change in the strategic situation in the Balkans, bringing it closer to peace than at any time since it erupted here in 1991.

Although fighting still continues in the region, the Croatian attack was the military zenith of renewed warfare that was touched off by the Bosnian Serbian seizure

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Clinton Hopeful On Cease-Fire And an Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO ambassadors have agreed on the broad outlines of a plan to send thousands of alliance and non-alliance troops, possibly including Russians, to police an eventual Bosnia peace deal, a NATO spokesman said Friday.

After lengthy talks, the ambassadors agreed on the political guidelines for deploying NATO troops in the former Yugoslav republic as soon as hostilities have ended, the spokesman added. The plan will now go to the alliance's military planners to fill in the blanks on the force's rules of engagement, its size and its command structure.

As the ambassadors met, the U.S. peace envoy in the Balkans, Richard C. Holbrooke, ended a day of negotiations with the Bosnian government in Sarajevo on an upbeat note Friday, saying they were the most fruitful talks so far.

"The talks were, I would say, the most productive and wide-ranging we had with the Bosnian government since the process began," Mr. Holbrooke said, but he admitted that discussions on a 'country-wide cease-fire had not produced agreement.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton said a cease-fire was possible. "I just received an update from our team, and what they are doing," he said. "And I can tell you that we are now seeing some serious discussions with the possibility of a cease-fire which I hope can be successfully concluded as a prelude to getting into other details of an agreement."

The unexpectedly long meeting of the 16 NATO ambassadors in Brussels had hit a snag over the role of the United Nations in the proposed peace force.

Diplomats said France led a faction that pushed for a clearly defined profile for the United Nations, while the United States argued strongly for it to play a subordinate role.

"I am not going to go into details, but all the points have now been settled," a source at the alliance said. "We have had a good result. All the points have been agreed — at least between the 16 — and the military have been tasked to complete their end of the process expeditiously. They hope to complete their planning within a week or

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Clinton's Foreign Policy: Success at Last?

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There is democracy in Haiti, although it is fragile. There is a new chance for ending the war in Bosnia, although it could slip away in an instant. And now there is a settlement for the West Bank, although everyone agrees that peace in paper is not the same as peace in people's hearts.

As a foreign policy record, the Clinton administration argues, that is not half bad.

The question, politically speaking, is whether not bad will be good enough. With next year's election looming, President Bill Clinton and his aides have embarked in recent days on a campaign to change his reputation as a foreign policy fumbler, indifferent to global affairs when there is

not a crisis, uncertain and timid when there is.

That has been a consistent accusation by Republicans and numerous critics of various ideological stripes in Washington's foreign policy establishment. The complaints took root in the administration's first year. The most memorable failure was

NEWS ANALYSIS

the Somalia intervention, which Mr. Clinton inherited from George Bush, expanded broadly, and then halted abruptly after the deaths of 18 Army Rangers on a mission that military experts condemned as naively planned and poorly equipped.

Regardless of the political equation, events abroad lately have been breaking Mr. Clinton's way. The administration also has taken a more active role in some areas, especially Bosnia. And though the critics are far from silenced, some of them give grudging acknowledgment that the administration has a more creditable case to make for its foreign policy.

The administration "really deserves a

great deal more attention and support for the initiatives it has taken," according to Senator Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican, presidential aspirant and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The case for the administration goes like this: While it lacks a grand design for foreign policy, all-embracing strategies went out with the Cold War. With no single great enemy, the Clinton approach is one of case-by-case management. And his team, despite some stumbles and a lot of hand-wringing, has improved its way to good results in such places as Haiti, where U.S. intervention restored democracy, and North Korea, where a U.S.-brokered deal halted a program to build nuclear bombs.

"The basic architecture of our foreign policy has not changed," said Michael McCurry, the White House spokesman. "What's changed is the success rate. The patient pursuit of principles that we followed over time is bearing fruit."

The question of Mr. Clinton's command

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IVORY COAST CRACKDOWN — Police in Abidjan beating a protester Friday who was defying a ban on demonstrations in the runup to elections.

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AGENDA

Rabin Urges U.S. To Release Spy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin appealed directly to President Bill Clinton for the early release of Jonathan Jay Pollard, an American serving a life sentence for spying for Israel, the White House said Friday. Mr. Clinton "indicated he would review the case properly if he received a clemency petition," said the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry. Mr. Pollard was sentenced in March 1987 to life in prison for spying for Israel. His wife, Anne Henderson Pollard, was sentenced to five years for being an accessory. Israel has always denied conducting any espionage against the United States, calling the Pollard case a "rogue operation."

Pete Wilson Quits Presidential Race

WASHINGTON — Out of money and trailing badly even in his home state, Governor Pete Wilson of California abandoned his bid for the 1996 Republican presidential nomination Friday. He is the first of the declared candidates to drop out. (Page 3)

This Alp-Like Currency Is Short-Changing a Swiss Dream

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

Living in the shadow of the world's most popular currency is not all fun and games. Peter Buomberger made that discovery last week when he visited the usually vibrant Ticino, Switzerland's southernmost canton. He found that an eerie quiet had descended over its shops and restaurants.

"Everyone is crossing the border into Italy to buy suits and even meals," said the shocked chief economist for Union Bank of Switzerland. In Italy, he pointed out, everything from pens to pasta has become 25 percent cheaper during the last year on the back of the wildly diverging fates of the Italian lira and the Swiss franc.

Hans Kaufmann paints a similar, only distressingly broader picture. His bank now faxes all of its

translation work abroad to cheaper-currency countries, such as France and even Germany. "We are exporting jobs," said Mr. Kaufmann, chief economist for Bank Julius Baer. "If you call Swissair's booking center, the call now automatically goes to India."

Such, say economists and businessmen alike, are the wages of having the world's most upwardly mobile currency — the Swiss franc. "Things here are not so comfortable as they look to be from outside," said Mr. Kaufmann. "We can absorb a 2 percent devaluation per annum but 10 percent is really tough, and vis-à-vis the other Europeans, it is really difficult."

Driven by recent concerns over European monetary union, the Swiss franc has spurred ahead even against the mighty Deutsche mark. It has gained more than 4.5 percent this year against the German currency. Against the dollar, it has soared more than

14 percent, following a jump of 16 percent last year. The consequences for Switzerland have been grim. The nation's economy, which many pundits predicted would expand by 2.5 percent in 1995, now looks like it will struggle to grow by half that. Imports are soaring, the growth in exports is slowing, and Switzerland's largest employer — its tourism sector — is in a basket case. In August, the Swiss welcomed fewer tourists than in any August since 1952.

Unemployment, an entirely new phenomenon in Switzerland, now stands at 4 percent. While that is down from 5.5 percent last year, economists worry that, given the strength of the franc and the resulting weakness of the economy, further declines will come only slowly. In turn, job insecurity and the lingering effects of a 1980s boom-bust-bust in the real estate market have been widely blamed for a stagnation in personal consumption, which drives nearly 60 percent of Switzerland's economy.

Yet the money continues to pour into Swiss assets, pushing the franc ever higher. "The strength of our currency is not due to the economic fundamentals," said Michel Kamann, head of equity research at Union Bancaire Privée in Geneva. He and others blame the new tide of doubts over Europe's single currency and on its feared impact on even the EU's powerhouse currencies.

The lone bright spot in Switzerland has been a 12 percent increase in spending by industry on new plant and equipment. Unfortunately, even there the power of the Swiss franc has come back to haunt the country. It has robbed Swiss makers of capital goods of many orders that would normally have been theirs.

The hard franc has meant that it is very cheap and easy to import a great deal of machinery and

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Germans Fleeing Social Democrats

Feuding and Confusion Bring Party Close to a Postwar Low

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Only a year ago, Germany's Social Democrats seemed ready for prime time. After years in hapless opposition, playing second fiddle to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his center-right governing coalition, this country's oldest political party had redefined itself with new leaders, new ideas and a new eagerness to govern.

The Social Democrats barely fell short in last October's election, when Mr. Kohl won a razor-thin 10-seat majority in the Bundestag for a fourth term. But by battering themselves senseless with feuding and projecting an image of woeful confusion, they have sunk near a postwar low in popularity.

Cosequently, Mr. Kohl's hammerlock on power in Bonn is tighter than ever. A poll pub-

lished last week in Focus magazine not only shows the chancellor drumming both of the top two Social Democratic standard-bearers — Rudolf Schäping, the party leader, and Gerhard Schröder, premier of Lower Saxony state — but also capturing almost one-third of all Social Democratic voters.

Three senior members of the party's national executive committee resigned recently to protest the leadership vacuum. There is increasing talk of removing the colorless Mr. Schäping. Voters seem ready to repudiate the Social Democrats in Berlin state elections next month.

In the latest blow, the party's manager, Günter Verheugen, quit the post on Friday, Reuters reported from Bonn. He said that he had agreed on his departure with Mr. Schäping, but would stay on as deputy leader and party foreign affairs spokesman in Parliament.

[Mr. Verheugen, 51, had come under fire for having to divide his time between various posts and was accused of failing either to coordinate policy or present it effectively.]

As for the bitter rivalry between Mr. Schäping and Mr. Schröder, one of the Social Democrats' grandes dames, Heidi Simonis, likened them to "little boys playing in a sandbox — at some point they were bound to start hitting each other with their pens."

The party's misfortune is part of a protracted realignment of German politics that began with the end of the Cold War and Germany's reunification. The major parties have tried to

squabbling leaders have polarized the ranks and alienated voters.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN LISBON — Campaign billboards were the order of the day Friday in Lisbon as Portugal prepared for elections on Sunday. These show the three main opposition candidates challenging the governing Social Democrats.

China Redefines Iran Decision

Reactor Deal Was 'Suspended,' Not Canceled

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Chinese foreign minister said Friday that a deal to provide nuclear reactors to Iran had been "suspended," not canceled as American officials had said.

Answering questions at the Foreign Policy Association, the official, Qian Qichen, said China had suspended the sale of two relatively small 300-megawatt reactors "due to the prob-

lem of the selection of a site."

He said the original site was not appropriate for reactors, and he made no mention of Washington's strong objections to the sale. Washington opposes nuclear deals with Iran. It argues that Tehran might use the technology to develop nuclear weapons.

After Mr. Qian met with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on Thursday, a senior U.S. official said that the foreign minister had told Mr. Christopher that the deal had been terminated. But Iranian officials said later that they knew of no change in their nuclear cooperation agreement with China.

U.S. analysts said China's decision to suspend the sale may have been a diplomatic down payment on an October summit meeting between Presidents Bill Clinton and Jiang Zemin. But Mr. Qian said Friday that it was still not decided where they would meet.

Russia said Friday that it would keep its own nuclear reactor contracts with Iran unchanged. Viktor Sidorenko, the deputy atomic energy minister, said in Moscow: "Our working group is at the site in Iran, they are working normally. We have no plans at all to stop the work."

Russia has two contracts to build three reactors at Iran's Bushehr nuclear power plant.

One contract calls for completing a reactor started in the 1970s, and work on that project has begun, ministry officials said. The second deal calls for the shipping of two newer light-water reactors.

Moscow refused to budge on the contract when Mr. Clinton raised the question last May.

Russia contends that its cooperation with Iran is of a peaceful nature and in line with international law.

Freer Access Seen For Nicotine Gum

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Smokers should be able to buy nicotine chewing gum over the counter, an advisory panel of the Food and Drug Administration has recommended.

Removing the prescription requirement for the gum would make it easier for smokers to quit, former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said Thursday.

Mr. Koop testified in favor of making the gum a nonprescription product, urging the advisory panel to "make treatments that have been proven effective" available to as many consumers as possible.

Although the gum does not provide the kick of a cigarette, when used according to directions it delivers a consistent, low dose of the drug, which helps reduce craving and other withdrawal symptoms. Nicotine patches would not be affected by the recommendation.

The panel's recommendation was shocking to the 25-year-old Indian grandmaster in Game 11 has opted the world championship match in Garry Kasparov's favor for the first time, by 6-5.

The game followed a quiet course of maneuvering, but Mr. Anand nonetheless refused a draw offer by Mr. Kasparov on Move 19. He wanted to win.

Mr. Kasparov responded afterward: "I saw this trick a few moves earlier and hoped he would let me do it." Mr. Anand overlooked a clever temporary rook sacrifice that set up a vicious discovered check that got Mr. Kasparov his rook back with two pawns to boot.

If one looks for the cause for such a gaffe, there are three ready candidates: Tuesday's

heavy loss must have thrown Mr. Anand off his vigilance; so did the draw offer, especially if it were wrongly interpreted as a sign of the opponent's insecurity; moreover, Mr. Kasparov shifted to a defense he never plays, and that usually rattles an opponent no matter how high up in the chess world he stands.

GAME 11

SHRILIAN DEFENSE

White: Anand
1. e4 c5
2. Nf3 d5
3. d4 Nc6
4. Nc3 Nf6
5. Nc3 e5
6. Re3 Nc6
7. f3 d4
8. Qd2 Nf6
9. Re2 Nc6
10. Qd4 Nf6
11. Bf3 Nc6
12. Bf2 Nf6
13. Kf1 Nc6
14. Rb4 Rb4
15. Nc2 b5
16. Nc3 b4
17. Nc2 b3
18. Nc3 b2
19. Nc2 b1
20. Nc3 b0
21. Nc2 b1
22. Nc3 b0
23. Nc2 b1
24. Nc3 b0
25. Nc2 b1
26. Nc3 b0
27. Nc2 b1
28. Nc3 b0
29. Nc2 b1
30. Nc3 b0
31. Nc2 b1
32. Nc3 b0

Blunder by Anand Cost Challenger 11th Game

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A tranquil, roughly level positional game was shockingly interrupted by a horrible blunder by Viswanathan Anand, who was obliged to resign on the spot.

This costly, unnecessary second consecutive loss by the 25-year-old Indian grandmaster in Game 11 has opted the world championship match in Garry Kasparov's favor for the first time, by 6-5.

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7. f3 d4
8. Qd2 Nf6
9. Re2 Nc6
10. Qd4 Nf6
11. Bf3 Nc6
12. Bf2 Nf6
13. Kf1 Nc6
14. Rb4 Rb4
15. Nc2 b5
16. Nc3 b4
17. Nc2 b3
18. Nc3 b2
19. Nc2 b1
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Facing Clinton Veto, House Rejects a Defense Bill

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on Friday rejected a \$243 billion defense bill that would have funded a host of weapons President Bill Clinton has said the United States does not need.

The House rejected the bill, 267 to 151, giving the House and Senate the task of working out a new one, after Budget Director Alice Rivlin told Congress that Mr. Clinton was ready to veto the bill because it was \$6.9 billion higher than his request.

It would have funded two more B-2 Stealth bombers as well as warplanes, ships and other weapons that Mr. Clinton does not want.

"In effect, the president won today. He didn't want it and he won," said the bill's floor manager, Representative Bill Young, Republican of Florida.

chairman of the House national security appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. Young said the bill was defeated primarily by abortion opponents but several other groups also contributed.

Anti-abortion groups, including the Christian Coalition and National Right to Life Committee, lobbied Congress to kill the bill because a provision approved by the House to prohibit abortions in military hospitals was weakened in the final bill, which was a compromise between House and Senate versions.

The final bill makes the abortion ban dependent on a separate defense authorization bill also prohibiting abortions in military hospitals. But there is some question whether Congress will approve the authorization bill this year.

Mr. Young said another group of House members opposed the bill be-

cause it weakened a House provision that would have required Mr. Clinton to get Congress's approval in advance of sending U.S. troops to Bosnia. The final bill makes only a combining "sense of Congress" statement that Clinton should do so.

Mr. Young said a third group of legislators opposed the bill because it would fund both more B-2 bombers and a third Cold War-era Seawolf submarine.

The bill included \$593 million for

parts for two more radar-evading B-2 bombers despite Congress's 1993 mandate that no more than 20 of the bombers should be built for a maximum of \$44.4 billion. Opponents want 20 more of the bombers built primarily by Northrop Grumman Corp.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry fought the measure, saying the military

did not need more B-2s and could cut them off.

■ Bills Pushed Before Recess

Adam Clymer of the *New York Times* reported earlier:

Conceding that the last four weeks have reflected a slower legislative pace than the hectic early days of the 104th Congress, Republicans tried Friday to push stopgap spending into place so the lawmakers could leave for a 10-day recess.

The House passed the temporary spending bill without even a roll-call vote Thursday morning. There was no visible opposition anticipated in the Senate. But the Senate leaders kept the bill on the shelf Friday because they wanted to keep the senators in Washington to work on other legislation.

The temporary measure will cut the

government's spending significantly below this year's level.

Republicans acknowledged the reduced activity in the four weeks since Congress returned from its August break.

Representative Robert L. Livingston, Republican of Louisiana and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said he had known all along that the early focus on the Contract With America, the political manifesto supported by Republican lawmakers and candidates in the House last year, carried with it a "built-in delay of four to five weeks."

"We have talked a better game of dramatically changing the American government than we have practiced," said Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, who is seeking his party's presidential nomination.

Pete Wilson Runs for the Sidelines

WASHINGTON — Out of money and trailing badly in the polls, even in his home state, Governor Pete Wilson of California abandoned his bid for the 1996 Republican presidential nomination Friday.

"As much as your hearts and mine tell me to fight on, my conscience tells me that to do so would be unfair to all of us," Mr. Wilson said at a Sacramento rally. "To go on would simply be to run up an unacceptable debt."

He was the first declared presidential candidate to bow out of the 1996 race. His abrupt decision — which leaves a field of nine major Republican candidates — ended a campaign that started with considerable promise, if for no other reason than his standing as governor of the nation's largest state, fresh from a come-from-behind re-election win.

But those assets, ironically, became Mr. Wilson's biggest problems. He had promised not to seek the presidency if he won re-election as governor, and breaking that promise cost him dearly. Not only did California voters express their resentment, but Mr. Wilson found it hard to raise money from backers who contributed heavily last year to return him to the State House in Sacramento and expected him to stay there.

Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader who is widely regarded as the Republican front-runner, said of Mr. Wilson, "I hope he is still a friend of mine."

(AP)

Swards Drawn at the White House

WASHINGTON — After closing Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, the Clinton administration is making a modest effort to beautify the two-block area by planting grass in the middle of the former thoroughfare. Park Service officials said the simple, \$700,000 plan is only a temporary solution until a more expensive, permanent design is selected in a few years.

"We didn't want this to make much of a statement and presuppose a long-term solution," said James L. McDaniel, the Park Service's liaison to the White House. "The whole idea was to keep it clean, a little less of an asphalt landing strip," yet not assuming this would be the final plan. That needs to be done in a more thoughtful way."

Under the interim plan, to be carried out by the end of November, the pavement in front of the presidential residence will be replaced with 40-foot-wide (12-meters) swards of grass. The avenue was closed to vehicular traffic in May because of fears that terrorists could use a truck bomb to damage the White House.

(WP)

Whitman Warns on Extremism

WASHINGTON — Governor Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, a moderate Republican considered a potential vice presidential candidate, expressed concern that her party faced defeat in next year's election if it took extreme positions on social issues, including adopting a platform with an uncompromising plank opposed to abortion.

"What I would dearly hope that we can avoid," she said, "is going to the convention and having a bloody, knock-down, drag-out fight prior to the convention or during the convention."

Ms. Whitman said in an interview that moderate Republicans working through the Committee for Responsible Government were hoping to prevent the adoption of an anti-abortion plank. The committee was chartered in New York and New Jersey recently, but she said it planned to go nationwide in the near future and will include other moderate Republican governors.

(LAT)

Quote / Unquote

Representative Fred Upton, a Michigan Republican on attempts by congressmen to attach pet projects to budget legislation: "Everyone knows this train is leaving the station. The engine will get through the tunnel. The question is how many boxcars will come behind it."

(LAT)

Canadians Envision New Force For the UN

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS. New York — As the United Nations rethinks peacekeeping after its erratic performance in the Balkans, Canada is proposing a new force that could respond faster and more efficiently to conflicts around the world.

Under Canada's plan, the United Nations would draw on a force of as many as 5,000 soldiers and civilians from participating countries. They would be based at home, undergoing a common training regimen, until the Security Council voted to deploy them as lightly armed peacekeepers.

The Canadian external affairs minister, André Ouellet, addressing the General Assembly on Tuesday, said the proposal, if carried out, would "help restore confidence in the ability of the UN to respond to crises."

On Wednesday, representatives of nine nations that contribute personnel to peacekeeping operations met to discuss the proposal, and similar ideas from the Netherlands and Denmark. All three envision a force to bridge the gap of many months between Security Council resolutions to dispatch a force and actual deployment.

The proposals, which share the goal of a swifter, more credible response to conflicts, are based on extensive experience in the field. As of this month, Canada had nearly 3,000 troops and observers deployed in peacekeeping missions for the United Nations, the Netherlands had 1,335 and Denmark about 1,300.

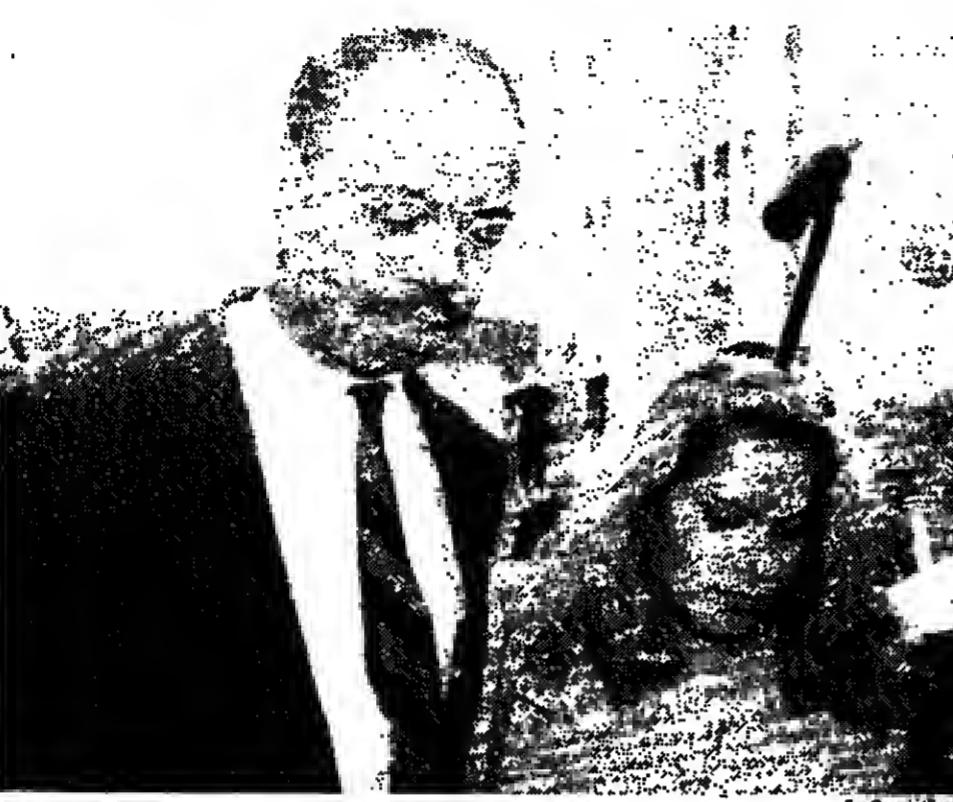
The Wednesday meeting was attended by the foreign ministers of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nicaragua and Ukraine, as well as a representative of Senegal and the UN undersecretary-general for peacekeeping, Kofi Annan.

Britain and France, which have contributed thousands of troops to the force in Bosnia, were not represented, nor was the United States.

The U.S. envoy to the UN, Madeline K. Albright, has expressed support for strengthening the United Nations' capability to respond rapidly to emerging crises. But U.S. officials, without criticizing the Canadian plan, have expressed reservations that a standby force might short-circuit the process of deciding who to send peacekeepers.

The Canadian proposal envisions a permanent headquarters staffed by 30 to 50 military officers, an early warning system to anticipate developing crises, closer coordination among countries contributing troops and a unified peacekeeping budget. Funds are now assessed separately for each mission.

To advance its proposal beyond the discussion stage, Canada offered to help set up the operational headquarters and to make some civilian experts available in such nonmilitary areas as relief, legal assistance and human rights.



Mr. Reynolds and his wife, Marisol, leaving the courthouse after his sentencing.

Judge Scolds, Then Sentences, Congressman

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Representative Mel Reynolds was sentenced to five years in prison by an angry judge who told the Chicago Democrat he had squandered a chance to improve the lives of the impoverished residents of his district.

"You had a job for life,"

Judge Fred Suria Jr. of Cook County Circuit Court told Mr. Reynolds on Thursday. "You could have done all these things. What did you do? You blew it. You threw it away."

Mr. Reynolds, 43, was convicted last month on multiple charges of sexual misconduct

and obstruction of justice. The married father of three initiated a sexual affair with a campaign volunteer, Beverly Heard, in 1992, when she was 16. He then tried to block an investigation.

Mr. Reynolds has resigned from Congress, effective Sunday.

Away From Politics

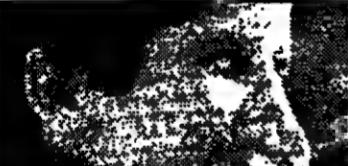
• A 300-year-old oak tree threatened by a road-widening project will remain in the middle of a busy intersection after the Georgia Supreme Court granted it a temporary stay of execution. The court ordered a delay in cutting down the "Friendship Oak" in Albany to make way for a traffic light.

• Deportations of illegal aliens in August reached the highest monthly level in 10 years as the U.S. government intensified its efforts nationwide, the Immigration and Naturalization Service said in Washington. It said 5,344 illegal aliens were deported in August, up from 3,778 in July and 4,174 in August 1994.

(AP)

• A man convicted of killing the 5-week-old son he had with the help of a paid surrogate mother was sentenced in Easton, Pennsylvania, to the maximum of 12½ to 25 years in prison. James Alan Austin, 26, had pleaded guilty to beating and hitting his son, Jonathan, with a plastic coat hanger in an attempt to get him to stop crying.

(AP)



Rise in first half results

OPERATING INCOME INCREASES

Excluding exceptional items, first half operating income rose 6% compared to the prior year. The impact of exceptional items, including the sale of Lafarge's interest in National Gypsum and a plant in Austria, was comparable to that in 1994.

RISE IN ATTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME

Net income attributable to Lafarge was up 11% at FRF 1,150 million in the six months ended June 30, 1995, reflecting more vigorous business activity as well as a reduction in net interest expense.

Earnings per share rose 7% to FRF 13.2.

| FRF millions | June 30, 1995 | June 30, 1994 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Sales | 15,945 | 15,415 |
| Operating income (EBIT) | 2,089 | 2,013 |
| Net income attributable to Lafarge | 1,150 | 1,038 |
| Earnings per share (FRF) | 13.2 | 12.3 |
| Working capital provided by operations | 2,256 | 2,245 |

Active in some forty countries, Lafarge is one of the world's foremost producers of construction materials. Lafarge holds leading positions in each of its core businesses: cement, concrete and aggregates, gypsum, and specialty products.

With its products and

its expertise developed

around the world,

Lafarge helps to improve

the quality of life by

enhancing comfort, safety

and esthetic appeal.



MATERIALS FOR BUILDING OUR WORLD



Breast Cancer Study Opens Genetic Door

Biologists Find an Unusual Defect

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a new insight into the genetic basis of breast cancer, biologists have found that a particular genetic defect is found with unusual frequency in the 90 percent to 95 percent of American Jews whose ancestors were from Eastern and Central Europe.

The discovery does not seem likely to lead immediately to any new treatment, but it could result in a better understanding of the incidence of breast cancer, and might explain the apparent slight excess of breast cancer that some studies have found among Jewish women.

It also raises the difficult question of whether it makes sense to screen healthy people for the defect, given that at present there is no good therapy to offer those in whom it is found.

The study is the work of a team led by Dr. Lawrence C. Brody of the National Cancer Institute. It was published in *Nature Genetics*.

The defect is a mutation, or change in the DNA units, of a gene known as *BRCA1*, which was discovered a year ago to be associated with breast cancer cases that run in families. Familial breast cancer accounts

for 5 percent to 10 percent of all breast cancer cases. The gene seems to play a pivotal role in suppressing malignant changes, and when it is inactivated the breast cells become much more prone to cancer.

The new discovery concerns a special feature of a particular mutation, one known as 185delAG. As many as 1 percent of the descendants of Ashkenazi Jews, those of Eastern and Central European origin, have this particular mutation in their BRCA1 gene.

In effect, this amounts to about 1 percent of American Jews, because the overwhelming majority of them are of Ashkenazi descent. This is a surprisingly high percentage for a genetic disease, since quite common genetic diseases are usually found in very small proportion of the population.

"One percent — it is a shock to think that that could be true," said Dr. Judy Garber, director of cancer risk and prevention at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston.

Genetic testing has recently

begun for people with family histories of cancer. But no one has offered the tests to people who had no reason to suspect they were at risk. Now the possibility arises of offering a test to millions of healthy people.

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BRIEFLY ASIA

Running Battles in South Korea

SEOUL — Clouds of tear gas blanketed parts of 12 cities Friday as thousands of students battled the police during demonstrations over responsibility for a bloody government crackdown 15 years ago. More protests were expected Saturday.

In one of the worst incidents, about 700 students from Sogang University here, running through a dense fog of tear gas, threw hundreds of firebombs at police officers. Later, about 10,000 students from several schools took over a major central intersection and battled with the police for more than an hour.

The students were demanding that two former presidents, Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo, be punished for their roles in suppressing an uprising in 1980 in the southern city of Kwangju. At least 200 people were killed when the army crushed democracy protests. The government announced this week that they would not be prosecuted. (AP)

Faction Seizes Kashmir Mosque

SRINAGAR, India — A breakaway faction of one of Jammu-Kashmir's separatist groups seized control of the state's most important Muslim shrine Friday.

"We will carry on the war against India until freedom is achieved," Bhasarat Raza, head of a group that broke away from the Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front, announced over a megaphone from inside the shrine. He spoke as about 800 Kashmiri Muslims assembled for Friday prayers.

Armed rebels guarded the ancient mosque. Indian troops patrolled roads leading to it, but did not try to force the rebels out. Muslims in Kashmir believe that a relic kept inside the shrine is a hair of the prophet Mohammed.

Mr. Raza's faction revolted against the Liberation Front's president, Yasin Malik, who it charged was pro-India. Mr. Malik has denied the charge. (AP)

China Pursues Ex-Party Chief

BEIJING — China stripped the former head of the Beijing Communist Party of his membership in the city's parliament Friday, dealing a second humiliation to the former Politburo member in as many days.

The action opens the way for China's judicial authorities to formally arrest Chen Xitong, once the most powerful man in the administration of the Chinese capital and now under investigation for links to a \$37 million embezzlement scandal.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Beijing People's Congress agreed to void Mr. Chen's membership in both the municipal and national parliaments. The day before, the Communist Party Central Committee expelled him from the Politburo for corruption. (Reuters)

Greenpeace Leader Is Deported

PAPEETE, Tahiti — French authorities said Thursday that they deported a co-founder of Greenpeace, David McTaggart, and another anti-nuclear activist from Tahiti after they sailed a yacht into the exclusion zone around the Mururoa Atoll nuclear testing site in the South Pacific.

"They were expelled because they broke international sea laws and the French laws by breaching the exclusion zone," a spokesman for the French High Commission said. The spokesman said Mr. McTaggart, a Canadian, had been deported to France and would be expelled on arrival. The other activist, Chris Robinson, an Australian, was expelled directly to Australia. (Reuters)

Taipei Sees No Letup In Beijing's Cold Front

Reuters

TAIPEI — Prime Minister Lien Chan said Friday that strained relations between Taipei and Beijing would not improve soon because of political uncertainties within China.

"I'm afraid it is impossible for cross-strait relations to improve completely and create positive interactions in the near future," Mr. Lien said in Parliament.

"I urge the Taiwan people not to overreact because this is caused by the big environment, by China's internal development," he added. "It cannot be changed by our subjective desires."

When asked whether he would be willing to meet with Prime Minister Li Peng of China, Mr. Lien said: "As long as it is to ease prejudices and under the big principles that our nation's rights and dignity would not be compromised, I believe

that anyone, including myself, would be willing to do our part to boost positive interaction and peaceful relations."

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Relations between Taiwan and China, always tense at best

Peres Calls Palestinian State a 'Dream'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said Friday that the agreement to transfer most of the occupied West Bank to Palestinian control would most likely lead to a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, not a Palestinian state as envisaged by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Peres said in a U.S. television interview that Mr. Arafat was entitled to his dream of a Palestinian state, but added: "We didn't agree about dreams. We agreed about the realities."

"I think the best solution — and I am saying it with full respect to Chairman Arafat — will be a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation which would enable all Palestinians to be together and enable us to have those parts of the land important to our security demilitarized," Mr. Peres said.

Asked if there was any reality in Mr. Arafat's dream of a Palestinian state, Mr. Peres said: "I think this is part of his dream, but since we've spent so much time together, I know he, too, is convinced the real solution is a Jordanian-Palestinian framework reality, and this is what will happen in my judgment."

Fresh from the signing of the West Bank accord, President Bill Clinton joined forces Friday with President

Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan to press for a broader Middle East peace to include Syria.

Mr. Clinton held separate meetings with Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein in the Oval Office for what a White House official said was partly intended to enlist their help in enticing the Syrians back into the peace process.

The Israeli-Syrian track of negotiations has been stalled for three months. Syria wants complete withdrawal by Israel from the Golan Heights it captured in the 1967 war, while Israel wants Syria to agree to full normal ties before revealing the scope of any withdrawal.

Just about every speaker at Thursday's signing ceremony between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization urged Syria and its ally, Lebanon, to make peace with Israel.

Mr. Clinton said Friday that until the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreements are completed and "until we have an agreement between Israel and Syria and Lebanon as well, we won't be able to go all the way" to a comprehensive peace.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher is to meet Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Shara in Washington on Monday, the State Department said.

There was no sign of movement from Damascus, where Mr. Clinton traveled

nearly a year ago to meet President Hafez Assad. The Syrian press on Friday said stalled Syrian-Israeli talks could lead to peace between the two countries only if the Jewish state ended its presence on the Golan Heights.

Washington was looking to President Mubarak to use his influence to try to create some momentum. "I don't think you can exaggerate the influence of Egypt on this process. They're a key player," one official said.

Ahead on the diplomatic track is planning for next year's negotiations between Israel and the PLO. A throbbing issue is Jerusalem's future, and on that topic Mr. Clinton Friday took a pass.

"Our position is that the less we say about this at this moment the better, because the parties have agreed themselves to make this a part of the final status talks," he said while having his picture taken with Mr. Mubarak. "What we want to do is to create the maximum chance that they will actually reach a good-faith agreement."

In his 1992 presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton said Jerusalem should be recognized by the United States as Israel's capital. He has not done that, nor moved the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv.

(Reuters, AFP)



Gary A. Cameron/Reuters

Mr. Arafat and Mr. Clinton heading to the signing ceremony.

One Palestinian-American's Fatal Vacation on the West Bank

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

IN YASROUD, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — A Palestinian-American grocer on vacation from Dallas was returned dead to his wife and family here before dawn Friday. "O after a day and a half in custody of secret police in the Palestinian enclave of Jericho.

Members of his immediate family said Azzam Mohammed

Rahim Mosleh, 52, was picked up for questioning Wednesday at an Ein Yatroud cafe by plainclothesmen who identified themselves as agents of Jericho's Preventive Security.

Mr. Mosleh's body was dressed only in trousers when it was returned at 2 A.M. His forehead was bruised blue, his lip torn, blood had flowed from one ear, and there were what appeared to be burn marks on his right foot, according to family members.

Palestinian security officials said Mr. Mosleh was overcome by the heat in Jericho and had a heart attack. A doctor at Jericho's hospital, where he was dead on arrival, refused to issue a death certificate.

Mr. Mosleh is at least the fourth person — the first holding a U.S. passport — to die in suspicious circumstances in the hands of the Palestinian self-rule security establishment.

Though the time of death could not be pinned down, Mr.

Mosleh appears to have lost his life within hours of Thursday's White House appearance by the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, to whom the Jericho forces are responsible.

One American official said the U.S. consul general in Jerusalem would place "tremendous pressure" on the Jericho forces for an independent investigation into the death.

This village near Ramallah, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Jerusalem, has an unusually large number of American citizens. Many of the men, like Mr. Mosleh, live and work in the United States. They send money to their families here and return for one or two months a year.

Mosleh, where he owns a grocery store, he arrived here for a visit last month at his fortress-like family home, protected by unusually high stone walls and a security fence.

Palestinian security forces in Jericho have no lawful jurisdiction outside that self-rule enclave, but the Preventive Security service run by Colonel Jibril Rajoub operates semi-clandestinely throughout the West Bank.

Mr. Mosleh then returned to Dallas, where he owns a grocery store. He arrived here for a visit last month at his fortress-like family home, protected by unusually high stone walls and a security fence.

POLICY: Clinton Makes His Case

Continued from Page 1

of foreign affairs has vast political implications. The president, according to advisers, is determined not to go into the 1996 election ceding foreign policy to the Republicans. To do so would be the reverse of Mr. Bush's devastating error in 1992, when his reputation as being out of touch with domestic affairs was so fixed in the public mind that no campaign pitch could dislodge it.

So Mr. Clinton is starting now. The fact that Thursday's signing ceremony was held in Washington, rather than the Middle East, was due in part to a White House calculation that an event here would focus more attention on U.S. leadership. Mr. Clinton's handlers also made sure he went before cameras in the White House on Tuesday to announce the Bosnian peace accord, which was reached in New York. A campaign video played at fund-raisers emphasizes Mr. Clinton's courage in carrying out the Haitian intervention despite criticism. The same point is made in new language recently inserted in Mr. Clinton's standard political speech.

If Mr. Clinton can improve his foreign policy credibility, it could help him during big battles in the offing with the Republican leadership on Capitol Hill.

But others are softening their criticism a bit.

"To be fair, I think there has been some learning," said Richard N. Haas, a Bush administration official now at the Council on Foreign Relations. The recent push for aggressive air strikes in Bosnia, Mr. Haas added, shows that Mr. Clinton now understands he needs to be more aggressive in leading NATO, and that with military force it is always "better to have too much than too little."

Like many analysts, though, Mr. Haas remains broadly critical. Mr. Clinton's "animating instinct" on foreign affairs is defensive: to avoid bad publicity, or distractions from his domestic agenda. The Clinton administration's world view, Mr. Haas asserted, was formed by the 1960s: "not to allow any version of a new Vietnam get in the way of their version of a new Great Society."

Another view, one bound to have resonance in the White House, is that of Jeremy Rosner, a former Clinton White House foreign policy staffer now with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Speaking of the role the president's foreign policy record will play in next year's election, he said, "If they are imaginative, not only can it be neutralized, it could be positive."

SWISS: Ups and Downs

Continued from Page 1

semi-finished goods," said Hilde Pham-Huy, a senior economist at Crédit Suisse in Zurich.

Many analysts stress that the franc has eaten into the profit margins of many Swiss exporters. Mr. Kammer said currency factors would cut the profits of SMH, the watch manufacturer, by 100 million francs (\$89.2 million) this year.

But not everyone is convinced that the powerful franc has no benefits. As in Germany and Japan, a rising currency has forced Swiss industry to greater levels of efficiency. That has been borne out by the vast sums Swiss industry has lavished on Swiss industry has lavished on capital spending in the last two years.

"All of our research shows that countries with strong currencies have a stronger incentive to rationalize and modernize their economies," said Mr. Buomberger. That seems especially true given that Switzerland's highly specialized — as opposed to mass market — exports have long competed in world markets on the basis of quality, not price.

A strong currency, he said, was a "challenge," not a curse.

TRIAL: The Final Appeal

Continued from Page 1

Goldman, who was stabbed to death outside Nicole Simpson's luxury townhouse.

Mr. Cochran, in an appeal to the panel of nine blacks, two whites and one Hispanic that sounded as much like the exhortations of an evangelist as the reasoned arguments of a lawyer, said the jury must find the black football legend not guilty.

He closed out his discourse uttering the same rhyming couplet he started with — "If it doesn't fit, you must acquit" — a reference not only to the bulk of the prosecution's evidence but to its most embarrassing moment when Mr. Simpson was asked to put on the bloody evidence gloves and appeared to struggle to do so.

Mr. Cochran detailed what he said was a vast conspiracy led by a racist rogue cop to frame Mr. Simpson for a crime he did not commit. His orations were thick with emotional appeals tailored to the largely minority jury and moved at least one panelist to tears.

He called Mark Fuhrman and Philip Vannatter, two of the detectives in the case, "twin devils of deception." He focused most of his fire on Mr. Fuhrman, whom he called a "genocidal racist," likened him to Adolf Hitler and accused him of waging a campaign to find Mr. Simpson guilty of something, anything.

"He did do anything to set you up because of the hatred he has in his heart," Mr. Cochran said. Several times he recalled how Mr. Fuhrman had once said that he would like to place black people in a pile and burn them.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

"I think the most important thing to say is that America's leadership is indispensable in this period of transition after the Cold War," Mr. Clinton said, a point he made over and over during the interview.

The repetition was not accidental. Early in the administration, the accent in administration discourse was on "multilateralism," which meant seeking agreement with allies before taking action.

This stance led to the charge that Mr. Clinton was afraid to lead, a criticism that the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, restated acidly earlier this month.

"The administration — from day one — has been uncomfortable and apologetic about America's lonely superpower status," said Mr. Dole, who plans to make foreign policy a major theme of his presidential campaign.

But others are softening their criticism a bit.

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CROATS: Reports of Atrocities

Continued from Page 1

burned in half of the region, and that 30 percent had been torched in the other.

"Official Croatian statements which invited the Serbs to remain or return, must be regarded as being in complete disagreement with reality," the report added.

Croatian authorities have denied any systematic policy of executions or arson. The Ministry of Defense said recently that several hundred soldiers were being investigated for violating military discipline in the area.

The UN report highlights the experiences of the elderly residents of the village of Grubori, near the old Serbian stronghold of Knin, as an example of the harsh treatment reserved for the Serbs who stayed behind.

On Aug. 25, UN human rights monitors investigated a large plume of smoke from the town and found the entire hamlet of some 20 houses in flames. That evening, the monitors returned to Grubori and found two elderly men dead. One was lying on the floor of his bedroom in his pajamas with a bullet in his head. The other was discovered in a field with his throat slashed. The next day, monitors found the body of a 90-year-old woman who had been burned alive in her house. A day later, investigators found two middle-aged people dead in a field, shot in the head.

NATO: Proposal for Bosnia Force

Continued from Page 1

to do if it is asked to pacify certain areas it will of course have to be very large," one alliance source said.

NATO diplomats say the Bosnia "peace implementation force" is loosely based on a plan drawn up at the end of last year to pull UN peacekeepers out of Bosnia and Croatia if their mission collapsed, as then seemed likely.

That plan envisaged a force of 60,000 soldiers, with the United States providing about half of the troops. Washington has made clear it will not commit ground forces to Bosnia unless the operation is under NATO command.

Outline proposals include preparations for a flexible command structure that would allow Russians and other non-NATO members, notably Arab Muslim countries, to take part.

The Bosnian government, meanwhile, has issued a list of conditions that separatist Serbs must meet if Bosnia is to agree to a truce that includes the demilitarization of the Serbian town of Banja Luka and the restoration of utilities to Sarajevo.

Mr. Holbrooke, an assistant secretary of state who is the architect of the most promising attempt yet to halt the 41-month Bosnian war, said the talks Friday focused on territorial issues. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

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الدولي العربي



Highlights of the exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris include Cézanne's "Autoportrait," left, which was painted about 1875, and "Pommes et Oranges" ("Apples and Oranges"), right, which he painted in 1899.

Courtesy of the Musée National

Tracing Cézanne's Torments: 'Living in Some Other Way'

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The exhibition devoted to Paul Cézanne (1839-1906) now at the Grand Palais in Paris unfolds the full triumphant scope of the artist's evolution in about 220 paintings and drawings on loan from a number of countries—mainly France and the United States, but also Russia, Australia and Japan.

It would be a great mistake to view Cézanne as a born-again classic—a 19th-century version of, say, Poussin. Cézanne, like so many other great artists, was a gifted man afflicted (or endowed) with a secret, commanding character disorder which, in the words of Aude

"hunted him out of life to play at living in some other way."

The torments of this disorder are apparent in the earlier works, done when the artist was in his twenties. The paint is applied to these mostly small canvases in violent, expressionistic touches. The colors are somber, the shapes allusive, strange. Some of them are frankly ugly.

The effect is often crude and brutal; the recurrent subjects are murder and rape, but there are also bizarrely awkward variants on Manet's "Déjeuner sur l'Herbe," in which hefty nude nymphs, in a landscape dominated by menacing phallic symbols, strike poses around a brooding, black-garbed Cézanne reclining on the grass and glowering at them from be-

hind his thick Assyrian beard.

This strange, tormented material must have appeared all the more startling in a decade marked by such figures as the academic Cabanel, the rural Millet, the precious Gustave Moreau and, of course, Manet.

Cézanne clearly had ac-

counts to settle with the inherent strangeness of human existence, which his peculiar disposition made powerfully apparent to him. In due course, it seems, he thrust the emotional content aside and chose to focus all his energies at a quasi-metaphysical perception of being as such, whether in the shape of a mountain, a tree or an apple.

When he visited Monet in Giverny in 1894 (at the age of 55), Maude Lewis perceptively summed him up in these

terms: "The first time I saw him, I thought he looked like an assassin with his big bloodshot eyes protruding quite fiercely from his head, his rather threatening pointed beard and his exalted way of talking that causes the very dishes to tremble. But I realized I was quite mistaken for, far from being hard and dangerous, he is the gentlest man in the world."

Cézanne's early, uncompromising strangeness arose out of a need to break with all the conventions of art to catch the very heart of being as it is. "I owe you truth in painting," he once wrote to a friend, but he was clearly referring to a sort of truth different from the photographic or the clinical.

His truth was that of his own experience of being in the world which he strove so passionately to render and approached with an affecting modesty: "I am making some

progress," he wrote in a letter to Ambroise Vollard only three years before he died.

Cézanne's father was a hatter from Aix-en-Provence who founded his own bank and made a fortune. Cézanne himself was sufficiently well off after his father's death to run two large houses.

He was a good student during the years in Aix-en-Provence, where he was a classmate of Emile Zola. When he gradu-

ated, his father only permitted

him to move to Paris and study art after he had graduated from law school.

Cézanne's own true form first began to emerge in the 1870s after a stay in Auvers with Picasso. But it was not a simple switch to a new style and, over the next 10 years, we see his mature form gradually taking over as the shapes grow increasingly solid and monumental and the structure of

space increasingly ambiguous.

Cézanne, in this way, created his own idiom and lifted it to a form of classical perfection

which owes little to anyone and much to the ferociously independent spirit he showed from the very outset.

The exhibition, in Paris until Jan. 7, goes on to the Tate Gallery in London (Feb. 8 to April 24) and to the Philadelphia Museum of Art (May 26 to Aug. 18).

BOOKS

CITY LIFE: Urban Expectations in a New World

By Witold Rybczynski, 256 pages, \$23. Scribner.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

WITOLD Rybczynski has

written previously—

most notably in "Home,"

and "The Most Beautiful House in the World"—about the discrete edifices that human beings construct as habitations,

but always with a keen sense of

the larger communities in

which these dwellings are situated.

Thus it will come as no

surprise to his admirers not

merely that Rybczynski is a

partisan of cities, but that his

partisanship has a distinctly

common-sensical side.

His subject in "City Life" is

North American cities, but

though Rybczynski is Canadian,

he gives only glancing attention to Montreal, Toronto

and other cities north of the border.

Instead he concentrates on

the cities of the United States,

with particular attention to

Philadelphia (where he now

lives), Chicago, Washington

and, of course, New York.

Readers who share his interest in cities will find that he tells them little they do not already know about their histories and essential character; but on the American city of the future, Rybczynski offers perceptive and wise counsel.

"If European cities seemed like beautiful architectural museums," he writes, "our cities were more like unfinished building sites where each generation was free to try its hand."

The changes that each ensuing period imposes "are often the result of what economists call market forces, a reminder that our cities are shaped not only by planners but also by the often idiosyncratic decisions of large numbers of separate citizens."

The result can be something approximating chaos:

"Socially fragmented, recklessly entrepreneurial, relying almost completely on the automobile, and often lacking a defined center, they are without many of the conventional trappings of urbanity that have characterized cities in the past."

"According to their detractors, they are not real cities at all. At least they are not real cities if one assumes that real cities have cathedrals and outdoor plazas, not parking garages, and indoor shopping malls; that they have sidewalk

cafes, not drive-through Pizza Huts, and movie theaters, not

cineplexes; that real cities are

beautiful, ordered, and high-minded, not raucous, unfinished, and commercial."

The rebuttal to the detractors

of American cities is implicit in

that passage: The distinctive

quality of American cities is

their very Americaness.

The grid patterns, the tree-lined streets, the detached houses, the separate downtown and residential districts—all of these are American constructs that derive from American traits. We are independent, we pursue profit, we treasure mobility, we dream of green pastures—so why should we expect our cities to do other than reflect these qualities?

This isn't to say that Rybczynski is an apologist for the American city in all its worst excesses. He is justifiably harsh in his judgment of urban renewal, which he believes too often creates isolated, inhuman high-rise housing projects but also abandoned "traditional street layout," replaced "sidewalks with pedestrian malls" and otherwise abandoned essential qualities of city life.

Still, unlike many who have

written about American cities,

Rybczynski does not sentimentalize the urban past.

The world changes, and no

where is change a greater con-

stant than in the United States.

With our feet and dollars and

cars, we have voted for the city

of a business district ringed by

suburbs, malls and parking lots.

Now the challenge is to find

community therein.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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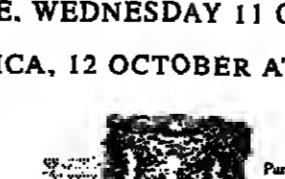
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Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

CLARICE SMITH

THE WORLD OF HORSE RACING

Clarice Smith

Utamaro, Master of the Green Houses

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There is a multifaceted irony to the celebration of Utamaro's genius in the form of a one-man show on view at the British Museum until Oct. 22, after which it will move on to Chiba in Japan, to reopen on Nov. 3 for another five weeks at the City Museum of Art.

The Japanese print designer was probably born in 1753 and died in 1806. He became famous in the West 120 years ago

SOUREN MELIKIAN

or so when literary circles — the Goncourt brothers, the poet Baudelaire — soon followed by avant-garde painters took to collecting Japanese woodcuts. This passion changed the course of Western art. While Impressionism remained unaffected despite the vast collection formed by Claude Monet, who owned more than 30 Utamaros, the impact on Van Gogh was enormous, greater even than is generally acknowledged.

Van Gogh did not just borrow compositional devices from art he admired so much that he interpreted two of Hiroshige's views in oils. He was fascinated by their colors, which transformed his own palette. His acid yellows and deep blues, in particular, owe nothing to the discovery of Mediterranean light, as is so often said. They were borrowed from Japan, and used in combination in the same way.

The first irony is that such influence should have been wielded by print designers (they did not cut the wood blocks themselves) who were not seen, nor saw themselves, as practitioners of higher art forms. They were craftsmen doing a job for commercial publishers who catered to the needs and pleasures of the urban class not directly related to traditional education and its legacy of Chinese letters, calligraphy and painting.

Often their production served as sophisticated posters to advertise services. Around 1793, Utamaro portrayed a young waitress named Okita, whose beauty drew customers in droves to the Naniwaya teahouse. A doggerel caligraphed in a cartouche has the ring of a slogan, thus translated by Tim

othy Clark of the British Museum: "Resting at the tea house in Naniwaya-cho/Myriad as the needs of Naniwaya Bay/ Are those who come running/At the name of this shop/Each passer-by/Has to stop."

Some of the more remarkable images may have been commissioned for personal use, in circumstances that we can now barely surmise.

A striking double portrait, with one woman looming large behind a misty reed screen and the other crisp and clear in the foreground, shows them both staring at some riveting sight. One could imagine one of those slow motion ballet performances rooted in Chinese Tang tradition.

Other images charged with evocative power may have served as silent messages. A series of portraits done in 1793-94 are based on the "Love Section" of a poetic anthology. In one of those, the bust of the woman filling the sheet is accompanied by the title "Love That Rarely Meets."

And there were the images relating to the "green houses" of Yoshiwara — the red-light district of the capital. Edo, Clark, the British Museum assistant keeper who organized the exhibition with Shugo Asano, a curator of the Chiba City Museum of Art, puts their number at about 550 out of approximately 1900 designs for sheet prints. Utamaro himself lived for some time in one of the green houses, as Toulouse-Lautrec was to do a century later in a Paris brothel.

In contrast to Toulouse-Lautrec, Utamaro handled his portraits of prostitutes in the same formalized fashion as his other portraits. Hieratic figures in formal attire, such as the high-ranking courtesan Hananogi of the Ogiya house, seated writing a poem, in no way differ from the celebrated beauties of the time. More remarkably, some prostitutes of the lowest hierarchical level are portrayed as the most dignified of all his feminine models.

One of them, a "crossroads girl," wears a black kimono, bites the end of her head scarf and carries a rolled straw mat under her arm. These are the coded indicators of her calling and low status. She stands intently staring at some invisible point, like a tragic figure of solid



Utamaro's "Love for a Crossroads Girl" (circa 1795).

tary gloom. The theme is echoed in the poem calligraphed on the print, "Love for a Crossroads Girl": "Waiting for dawn/On the dark troubled path of love/In her thick black kimono/How terrible it must be/To have them peer at her face."

Some of the most directly allusive subjects are handled in the same distant manner as in "The Twelve Hours," which is supposed to record the different moments in a courtesan's daily life. In "The Hour of the Hare," a woman stands in her long flowing robes with a magnificent train, grand and impassive as a court figure. She holds up the jacket of her departing nightly visitor who is not seen — the male client never is. On the inside, the portrait of a Zen Buddhist patriarch, Daruma, is painted with the signature of a Kano school artist clearly legible.

There is a double gibe, aimed at the man, not the woman. The portrait is painted inside the garment because sumptuary laws forced foppish dandies to conceal wild expenditure on personal attire. And Daruma looks reproachful. The presence of the pious ascetic is incongruous in this unholy place. The irony is as lashing as it is subtly conveyed. The print makes a third veiled allusion — to Utamaro, a pupil of the Kano school painter Toriyama Sekien. The Daruma portrait is a discreet reminder of his links with the school.

Yet he turned his back on the latter in favor, principally, of woodcut design, a lowlier occupation and although he did paint at intervals, his manner was then more like an exalted version of his print designing style. Was this, as Anisabelle Berès, the foremost collector-connoisseur of Japanese prints in Europe, believes, because the artist's humble background left him with a chip on his shoulder? Or was it, perhaps, the Japanese way of making an anti-establishment statement?

Utamaro was not without problems with the state apparatus and its censorship bureau. On various occasions he had to introduce changes into his prints. He even did time in prison. On the other hand, the most cursory look at his oeuvre reveals a curious Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde aspect to his makeup. The artist who portrayed even the low prostitutes as figures of dignity also indulged in the common form of erotica in Japanese woodcuts, as aggressively vulgar as they can be in their anatomical explicitness.

The London organizers presumably thought otherwise judging from the overemphasis on the subject in their show. The Japanese version, by contrast,

will not include any of them.

Utamaro's diversity went far beyond these extreme contrasts.

He also did scenes set in landscapes in which he displays astounding awareness of European printmaking as in "Pleasure-Boating in the Sumida River." The perspective in the distance is entirely Western, the graphic effect resembles that of a European copperplate and, most curiously, the pageant of long boats calls to mind some Venetian cityscape.

But the real evidence of his versatility and genius lies in his books. "Gifts from the Ebb Tide," with its unreal images of shells and seaweed, as light and poetic as it is bold, ranks among the world masterpieces of the art of the book. Unfortunately, this is not fully reflected in the two London copies of succeeding editions, neither of which is impeccable.

That is one of two flaws in this exhibition on which, more than once, gives the feeling that insufficient attention was paid to the selection of the impressions. Surely, the badly stained

Musée Guimet sheet showing a woman painting her eyebrows has no place here, to mention but one. The other weakness is an excess of closely resembling variants. Cut down by half or more, the show would be unforgettable. Instead, it is highly important, highly confusing and exhausting.

De Kooning: Last Years

By Amie Wallach

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I don't paint for a living; I paint to live. That's how I live." Willem de Kooning often said to a visitor who periodically dropped in at his East Hampton studio in New York during the 1970s and 80s. By the Easter he turned 83, in 1987, it was literally true.

On that Sunday morning, de Kooning's attention was focused only briefly on the business of his habitual courtly greeting or the startling purple coordinate in which his wife, Elaine de Kooning, had costumed herself.

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Beginning Oct. 3, the exhibition "Willem de Kooning

at the San Francisco

catalogue, Robert

ing: The Late Paintings, the 1980s" will open at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art; among the 40 works on view will be some paintings that were in de Kooning's studio that Easter.

The exhibit, which travels

to Minneapolis, Bonn and

Rotterdam and reaches the

Museum of Modern Art in

New York in January 1997,

chronicles one of the most re

markable chapters in the his

tory of contemporary art, and

one of the most controver

sial.

In August 1989, at a New

York supreme court hearing

six months after Elaine de

Kooning's death from lung

cancer, Willem de Kooning

was declared incapable of

handing his own affairs.

Pierre Lundberg, who

served as court-appointed

guardian during the proceed

ings, noted that Alzheimer's

disease could be undisputedly

diagnosed only with an au

topsy. Still, he estimated that

de Kooning had "not been

functioning for three years."

"Oh, here," he said, toss

ing his cigarette into a bucket

of sand and grasping a tube of

aquamarine paint. Brush in

hand, he raised his entire arm

to change the contour of a

charcoal line faintly visib

le below a wash of white.

"It's the curve of the

dunes," volunteered his wife

as he returned to the table,

reached for a paper towel and

blurred the blue edges of the

line he had just drawn. He

hacked up for a better view of

the canvas, a brush in each

hand, then bent to wipe at the

tail of a crescent, to biff a

new line where there had been

no line before.

"I think it's a matter of

he's narrowed his conscious

ness to painting," Elaine said.

"His days are very much like

a farmer, very much the same

thing every day. That would

drive me up the wall."

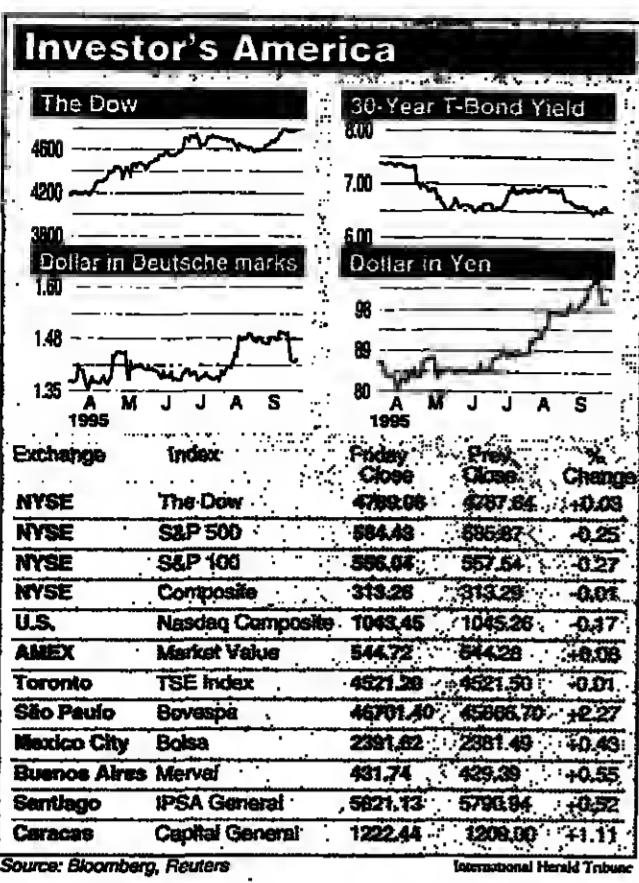
Beginning Oct. 3, the ex

hibition "Willem de Kooning

at the San Francisco

catalogue, Robert

Trumpets
and Profit
wart Bid



Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

Very briefly:

Milken's Advice Worth \$50 Million

NEW YORK (AP) — Michael Milken, the disgraced junk-bond king, will receive a reported \$50 million for advising on Time Warner Inc.'s planned purchase of Turner Broadcasting System Inc., a spokesman for Mr. Milken said Friday.

The spokesman confirmed that Mr. Milken would get a fee but refused to elaborate, saying the exact amount was in discussion. Mr. Milken would receive nothing if the Time Warner-Turner deal collapses.

In 1990, Mr. Milken pleaded guilty to six felony charges of securities-law violations and spent two years in prison. He paid \$1.1 billion in fines and legal settlements.

New Hope for Enron's India Project

NEW YORK (Combined Despatches) — The Indian state government of Maharashtra decided Friday to resume talks with Enron Corp. on the scrapped \$2.8 billion power project, company executives said Friday.

In a letter to Enron, the Hindu-nationalist government said that it was willing to renegotiate the 2,015-megawatt power deal. But the government, however, sought postponement of the arbitration proceedings which were to begin Oct. 17 in London.

The work on the power project in the Maharashtra port of Dabhol was suspended on Aug. 3. (Knight-Ridder, AFP)

* Boston Scientific Corp. said it would buy Meadow Medicals Inc., a privately held maker of vascular repair products, for \$425 million. Boston Scientific, based in Natick, Massachusetts, will exchange up to 10.5 million of its shares to acquire Meadow in a tax-free transaction.

Venezuela Turns to IMF for Help

By Tod Robberson

Washington Post Service

CARACAS, Venezuela — Despite vast petroleum reserves, Venezuela has conceded it is unable to overcome an economic crisis caused by the collapse of its banking system, and it is seeking international help.

Economic analysts warned that a currency devaluation of more than 50 percent was imminent, and Finance Minister Luis Matos Azocar was in Washington this week seeking \$1.5 billion in emergency loans from the International Monetary Fund. Another official said the aid being sought could go as high as \$7.5 billion.

An appeal to the IMF is a bitter pill for this proudly independent country to swallow. Venezuela walloped through the 1970s in the wealth it has reaped from the largest proven oil reserves outside the Middle East, but for the last decade it has struggled with a series of economic crises largely attributed to mismanagement.

In a previous crunch in 1989, Venezuela received \$4.6 billion in IMF drawing rights to help it through an economic restructuring. But officials acknowledged that the government reneged on many of the reform and austerity pledges it made to the IMF at the time, leading to chilly relations between the two.

This has been a highly subsidized economy for decades, and people were very comfortable with that arrangement," the president of the central bank, Antonio Casas, said in an interview. "But now we're starting to realize the limitations of oil income, that you can't live the life of Riley forever."

Acknowledging the crisis has grown too large for Venezuela to finance independently through petroleum sales, Mr. Matos said that an IMF bridge loan is essential to avoid a situation similar to those faced by Mexico, Argentina and other Latin American economic giants earlier this year.

Economists note the irony of Venezuela's

l's plight, in that it continues to pursue an economic-stabilization policy that flies in the face of everything the IMF has required of other crisis-tilted nations in the hemisphere. As a result, officials acknowledge that a contentious and bumbling meeting could be in store for Mr. Azocar when he arrives in Washington.

Other Latin American nations have had to endure harsh IMF therapy that included deep budget cuts, virtual halts in public spending, sharp reductions in money supply and interest-rate increases — all aimed at slowing economic growth and bringing inflation under control. A major side effect has been social disruption and high unemployment.

Venezuela, however, has pursued exactly the opposite course. President Rafael Caldera Rodriguez has doubled the nation's money supply over the past 20 months while freezing currency exchange rates and imposing price controls on consumer goods. The effect has been to flood the nation with cash while making it cheap for Venezuelans to purchase dollars.

Mr. Casas said Venezuela's relationship with the IMF already has soured over previous economic-policy disagreements and the government's failure to honor commitments to rein in inflation and reduce chronic budget deficits.

"The IMF had been insisting that certain macroeconomic policies be implemented or, rather, complaining that certain economic policies of this government were not to their taste — such as maintaining price controls or fixing the exchange rate of the bolivar," Mr. Casas explained.

If the government were to lift exchange controls immediately, economists say, the value of the Venezuelan bolivar would plummet. The dollar would instantly jump from its current value of 170 bolivars to the international rate of 256.

"The bolivar should have been devalued

a long time ago," said Pedro Palma, vice president of the Booz-Allen & Hamilton research firm in Caracas. "By keeping it at 170, you put the dollar in high demand and distort the economy."

"My guess is that the IMF would not agree to lend them that kind of money without some quid pro quo," said a diplomat specializing in economic affairs.

"They're going to have to devalue, and they're going to have to do it pretty soon."

Behind those in Mr. Caldera's inner circle of advisers, the general assessment is that his fiscal and monetary tinkering has been a disaster. Annual inflation is running at more than 60 percent. To pay for heavy subsidies and price controls, the government has gone deeply into debt. Its foreign debt is \$25.5 billion, and it already is \$1 billion behind in its international debt payments for the year. The federal deficit has soared from a 1993 level of \$1.7 billion to \$4.4 billion today — representing about 7 percent of gross domestic product.

While defending the approach as proper for his country, Mr. Matos explained that Venezuela's penchant for social turmoil at seemingly the slightest provocation rules out consideration of a shock-therapy approach. For example, a doubling of gasoline prices two weeks ago — from a mere 10 cents a gallon to 20 cents — has prompted violent protests in three cities. Two people have been killed, cars have been burned in the streets, and troops have been dispatched to restore order in Mérida, a provincial capital.

Mr. Matos said that Venezuela will avoid, at all costs, a situation similar to the bloody riots that erupted across the country in 1989 when the government implemented IMF-recommended reform measures to bring the economy under control. Those riots were followed by two military coup attempts in 1992. Then in 1994, the banking system collapsed.

Bond-Market Rally Spurs Blue Chips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks closed mixed Friday as blue-chip issues followed a strong bond market higher while technology issues headed down.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 1.44 points, at 4,789.08. Advancing issues led decliners on the Big Board by a 2-to-1 ratio.

Broader indexes closed down

U.S. Stocks

slightly, with the Standards & Poor's 500 index falling 1.44, to 584.83.

Blue chips tracked — albeit sheepishly — a bullish bond market. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed up 1 year/32, at 104 29/32, which lowered its yield to 6.50 percent from 6.59 percent Thursday.

Among the big gainers were such heavy-industry shares as United Technologies, which closed up 1% 88/89, DuPont up 1% to 68/84 and 3M, % to 56/4.

Banking shares also rose on higher bonds, led by First Interstate, which closed up 1% at 100%, Bank of New York, up 1% at 46/2, and National City, up 1% at 74. But Citicorp fell 7/1 to 71.

But technology issues, the stars of this year's rally, dropped Friday, pulling the Nasdaq index down 3.50, to 1,043.56.

Micron Technology, the most active issue on the Big Board, closed down 3% at 79%. National Semiconductor, which revealed that orders had fallen behind the amount of products it was sending to consumers, fell 2 to 27%. Other decliners were Microsoft, down 1 to 90%, and Intel, 1% at 60%.

A reading below 50 is seen as possibly encouraging the Federal Reserve Board to reduce interest rates as a stimulus to the economy, and low rates are favorable for both stock and bond markets.

Markets also cheered on reports that August new-home sales dropped 9.6 percent and that a survey of consumer sentiment remained stable in September.

Hollywood Entertainment, which tumbled 6 1/16 to 21 7/16 after the operator of 242 video rental

stores said it expected third-quarter sales to be about \$39 million, or 6 percent to 7 percent below its previous forecast.

A rash of initial public offerings met with success in a broad range of industries.

Of seven new stocks, Eastbay was the leader. The catalog retailer of athletic wear closed up 2 1/2 to 15.

Computer Management Services, a technology consultant and custom software maker, was offered at 14 and closed up at 17.

Stocks and bonds fell early in the day after the Commerce Department said the economy grew at a sluggish 1.3 percent annual rate in the second quarter.

That figure was the slowest pace in more than two years but slightly stronger than earlier times.

The department said the revision in the nation's gross national product was due in part to additions to inventories.

But overall, it said, businesses have been trimming their stockpiles as the economy weakened this year.

James Solloway, research director at Argus Research, said the data "didn't really didn't change the basic outlines of the quarter."

But bonds shot up — and blue chips followed — after Chicago-area purchasing managers said their index of economic activity slipped to 49.0 from 49.3.

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(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Swiss Bank Chief's Warning Lifts Dollar

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against most European currencies on Friday after the president of Switzerland's central bank said the Swiss franc was overvalued.

Markus Lusser cautioned foreign investors who had bought francs in recent days that he expected a partial reversal of the currency's gains. His comments gave pause to investors betting on a rise in the franc and the mark, traders said.

The Swiss and German currencies have surged in the past two weeks as doubts about the prospects for European mone-

ties have spurred a flight to those stable currencies.

"When Mr. Lusser came out and said the strong Swiss franc was causing prob-

Foreign Exchange

lems, that caused a rally in the dollar," said Dave Glownacki, a senior currency trader at NBD Bank in New York.

The dollar closed at 1.4275 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4195 DM at the close on Thursday, and at 1.1548 Swiss francs, up from 1.1250.

Low interest rates tend to hurt a country's currency by making deposits in it less attractive. Switzerland last cut its discount rate, to 2 percent, on Sept. 21.

The dollar also rose against the French franc, finishing at 4.9240 compared with its Thursday close of 4.8985, and against the yen, closing at 99.725, up from 99.30.

But the pound rose to \$1.5843 from \$1.5795.

Mr. Lusser added that the Swiss franc's strength and the persistent weakness of the Swiss economy might leave room for interest-rate reductions.

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Fisons Trumpets Deals and Profit To Thwart Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Fisons PLC, which is fighting a \$2.6 billion hostile takeover bid, announced joint ventures with three drugmakers on Friday, and it gave an upbeat profit forecast.

Chief Executive Stuart Wallis said the moves showed that Fisons could carry out a successful independent existence.

But the prospective buyer, Rhône-Poulenc Rorer Inc., said it was not impressed.

Fisons said it had made arrangements with Ciba-Geigy AG, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. and Magainin Pharmaceuticals Inc. to co-

market several products in development.

The British company also said it expected operating profit from its pharmaceuticals division to be at least £100 million (\$158.2 million) in 1995, compared with £64.3 million in 1994.

It added that it would recommend a second-half dividend of 3 pence per share, up from 2.6 pence in the first half of 1994, which would make the total dividend for the year 5 pence per share versus 4.3 pence last year.

Fisons shares closed up 2.5 pence, or 26 percent, to 12.75 pence a-share bid.

Rorer, a subsidiary of Rhône-Poulenc SA of France, launched its bid on August 18. It said Friday that Fisons was worth no more than its original offer. The American company has until Friday to raise its bid.

There is nothing here that is very meaningful," Chairman Robert E. Cawthorn said.

Under British law, Fisons can make no further announcements before Rorer's deadline for a higher bid expires.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Indosuez Plans To Sell Its 75% Gartmore Stake

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Shares of Gartmore PLC jumped 17 percent Friday on expectations of a bidding war for the British fund manager after Banque Indosuez of France said it would sell its 75 percent stake.

Analysts said Gartmore was likely to attract offers from European and U.S. banks and securities firms.

Banks that have indicated a desire to purchase a British fund manager include ABN-AMRO Holding NV of the Netherlands, Merrill Lynch & Co. of the United States, Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG, both of Germany, and National Westminster Bank PLC of Britain.

Gartmore and Banque Indosuez said the process of finding a buyer was at "an early stage." They said no talks have begun with potential suitors and no decision has been made about whether an offer will be sought for all of Gartmore.

Gartmore's publicly traded shares — representing 25 percent of the company — rose 39 pence, or 17.4 percent, to an all-time high of 262.5. At that price, the Banque Indosuez stake is worth about £392 million (\$620.0 million).

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

AMEX

Friday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press
Stocks, High, Low, Last, Chg.

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year, The Associated Press.

| Industry | High Low Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 1994 | High | Low | 1993 | High | Low | 1992 | High | Low | 1991 | High | Low | 1990 | High | Low | 1989 | High | Low | 1988 | High | Low | 1987 | High | Low | 1986 | High | Low | 1985 | High | Low | 1984 | High | Low | 1983 | High | Low | 1982 | High | Low | 1981 | High | Low | 1980 | High | Low | 1979 | High | Low | 1978 | High | Low | 1977 | High | Low | 1976 | High | Low | 1975 | High | Low | 1974 | High | Low | 1973 | High | Low | 1972 | High | Low | 1971 | High | Low | 1970 | High | Low | 1969 | High | Low | 1968 | High | Low | 1967 | High | Low | 1966 | High | Low | 1965 | High | Low | 1964 | High | Low | 1963 | High | Low | 1962 | High | Low | 1961 | High | Low | 1960 | High | Low | 1959 | High | Low | 1958 | High | Low | 1957 | High | Low | 1956 | High | Low | 1955 | High | Low | 1954 | High | Low | 1953 | High | Low | 1952 | High | Low | 1951 | High | Low | 1950 | High | Low | 1949 | High | Low | 1948 | High | Low | 1947 | High | Low | 1946 | High | Low | 1945 | High | Low | 1944 | High | Low | 1943 | High | Low | 1942 | High | Low | 1941 | High | Low | 1940 | High | Low | 1939 | High | Low | 1938 | High | Low | 1937 | High | Low | 1936 | High | Low | 1935 | High | Low | 1934 | High | Low | 1933 | High | Low | 1932 | High | Low | 1931 | High | Low | 1930 | High | Low | 1929 | High | Low | 1928 | High | Low | 1927 | High | Low | 1926 | High | Low | 1925 | High | Low | 1924 | High | Low | 1923 | High | Low | 1922 | High | Low | 1921 | High | Low | 1920 | High | Low | 1919 | High | Low | 1918 | High | Low | 1917 | High | Low | 1916 | High | Low | 1915 | High | Low | 1914 | High | Low | 1913 | High | Low | 1912 | High | Low | 1911 | High | Low | 1910 | High | Low | 1909 | High | Low | 1908 | High | Low | 1907 | High | Low | 1906 | High | Low | 1905 | High | Low | 1904 | High | Low | 1903 | High | Low | 1902 | High | Low | 1901 | High | Low | 1900 | High | Low | 1899 | High | Low | 1898 | High | Low | 1897 | High | Low | 1896 | High | Low | 1895 | High | Low | 1894 | High | Low | 1893 | High | Low | 1892 | High | Low | 1891 | High | Low | 1890 | High | Low | 1889 | High | Low | 1888 | High | Low | 1887 | High | Low | 1886 | High | Low | 1885 | High | Low | 1884 | High | Low | 1883 | High | Low | 1882 | High | Low | 1881 | High | Low | 1880 | High | Low | 1879 | High | Low | 1878 | High | Low | 1877 | High | Low | 1876 | High | Low | 1875 | High | Low | 1874 | High | Low | 1873 | High | Low | 1872 | High | Low | 1871 | High | Low | 1870 | High | Low | 1869 | High | Low | 1868 | High | Low | 1867 | High | Low | 1866 | High | Low | 1865 | High | Low | 1864 | High | Low | 1863 | High | Low | 1862 | High | Low | 1861 | High | Low | 1860 | High | Low | 1859 | High | Low | 1858 | High | Low | 1857 | High | Low | 1856 | High | Low | 1855 | High | Low | 1854 | High | Low | 1853 | High | Low | 1852 | High | Low | 1851 | High | Low | 1850 | High | Low | 1849 | High | Low | 1848 | High | Low | 1847 | High | Low | 1846 | High | Low | 1845 | High | Low | 1844 | High | Low | 1843 | High | Low | 1842 | High | Low | 1841 | High | Low | 1840 | High | Low | 1839 | High | Low | 1838 | High | Low | 1837 | High | Low | 1836 | High | Low | 1835 | High | Low | 1834 | High | Low | 1833 | High | Low | 1832 | High | Low | 1831 | High | Low | 1830 | High | Low | 1829 | High | Low | 1828 | High | Low | 1827 | High | Low | 1826 | High | Low | 1825 | High | Low | 1824 | High | Low | 1823 | High | Low | 1822 | High | Low | 1821 | High | Low | 1820 | High | Low | 1819 | High | Low | 1818 | High | Low | 1817 | High | Low | 1816 | High | Low | 1815 | High | Low | 1814 | High | Low | 1813 | High | Low | 1812 | High | Low | 1811 | High | Low | 1810 | High | Low | 1809 | High | Low | 1808 | High | Low | 1807 | High | Low | 1806 | High | Low | 1805 | High | Low | 1804 | High | Low | 1803 | High | Low | 1802 | High | Low | 1801 | High | Low | 1800 | High | Low | 1799 | High | Low | 1798 | High | Low | 1797 | High | Low | 1796 | High | Low | 1795 | High | Low | 1794 | High | Low | 1793 | High | Low | 1792 | High | Low | 1791 | High | Low | 1790 | High | Low | 1789 | High | Low | 1788 | High | Low | 1787 | High | Low | 1786 | High | Low | 1785 | High | Low | 1784 | High | Low | 1783 | High | Low | 1782 | High | Low | 1781 | High | Low | 1780 | High | Low | 1779 | High | Low | 1778 | High | Low | 1777 | High | Low | 1776 | High | Low | 1775 | High | Low | 1774 | High | Low | 1773 | High | Low | 1772 | High | Low | 1771 | High | Low | 1770 | High | Low | 1769 | High | Low | 1768 | High | Low | 1767 | High | Low | 1766 | High | Low | 1765 | High | Low | 1764 | High | Low | 1763 | High | Low | 1762 | High | Low | 1761 | High | Low | 1760 | High | Low | 1759 | High | Low | 1758 | High | Low | 1757 | High | Low | 1756 | High | Low | 1755 | High | Low | 1754 | High | Low | 1753 | High | Low | 1752 | High | Low | 1751 | High | Low | 1750 | High | Low | 1749 | High | Low | 1748 | High | Low | 1747 | High | Low | 1746 | High | Low | 1745 | High | Low | 1744 | High | Low | 1743 | High | Low | 1742 | High | Low | 1741 | High | Low | 1740 | High | Low | 1739 | High | Low | 1738 | High | Low | 1737 | High | Low | 1736 | High | Low | 1735 | High | Low | 1734 | High | Low | 1733 | High | Low | 1732 | High | Low | 1731 | High | Low | 1730 | High | Low | 1729 | High | Low | 1728 | High | Low | 1727 | High | Low | 1726 | High | Low | 1725 | High | Low | 1724 | High | Low | 1723 | High | Low | 1722 | High | Low | 1721 | High | Low | 1720 | High | Low | 1719 | High | Low | 1718 | High | Low | 1717 | High | Low | 1716 | High | Low | 1715 | High | Low | 1714 | High | Low | 1713 | High | Low | 1712 | High | Low | 1711 | High | Low | 1710 | High | Low | 1709 | High | Low | 1708 | High | Low | 1707 | High | Low | 1706 | High | Low | 1705 | High | Low | 1704 | High | Low | 1703 | High | Low | 1702 | High | Low | 1701 | High | Low | 1700 | High | Low | 1699 | High | Low | 1698 | High | Low | 1697 | High | Low | 1696 | High | Low | 1695 | High | Low | 1694 | High | Low | 1693 | High | Low | 1692 | High | Low | 1691 | High | Low | 1690 | High | Low | 1689 | High | Low | 1688 | High | Low | 1687 | High | Low | 1686 | High | Low | 1685 | High | Low | 1684 | High | Low | 1683 | High | Low | 1682 | High | Low | 1681 | High | Low | 1680 | High | Low | 1679 | High | Low | 1678 | High | Low | 1677 | High | Low | 1676 | High | Low | 1675 | High | Low | 1674 | High | Low | 1673 | High | Low | 1672 | High | Low | 1671 | High | Low | 1670 | High | Low | 1669 | High | Low | 1668 | High | Low | 1667 | High | Low | 1666 | High | Low | 1665 | High | Low | 1664 | High | Low | 1663 | High | Low | 1662 | High | Low | 1661 | High | Low | 1660 | High | Low | 1659 | High | Low | 1658 | High | Low | 1657 | High | Low | 1656 | High | Low | 1655 | High | Low | 1654 | High | Low | 1653 | High | Low | 1652 | High | Low | 1651 | High | Low | 1650 | High | Low | 1649 | High | Low | 1648 | High | Low | 1647 | High | Low | 1646 | High | Low | 1645 | High | Low | 1644 | High | Low | 1643 | High | Low | 1642 | High | Low | 1641 | High | Low | 1640 | High | Low | 1639 | High | Low | 1638 | High | Low | 1637 | High | Low | 1636 | |
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MONEY

FIRST COLUMN

A Very Odd Business

THE difficult question of what constitutes a market becomes virtually unanswerable when property is involved. Consider the extraordinary spite recently vented on the Halifax Building Society, Britain's biggest residential property lender, when it decided to inject a little life into the moribund U.K. market.

The Halifax offered bonuses to agents who persuaded owners of properties that hadn't moved for a while to ask for less money.

But what should have been a simple matter of lowering the price until it met demand provoked furious protests, as though some fundamental human value had been violated.

What was the result? The Halifax ended up withdrawing a program that might have benefited just about everyone involved, and Britain seems to have reaffirmed the inalienable right of property sellers to make as much money as possible, whatever the market.

M.B.

By Laura Colby

COMMERCIAL real estate can be a hit of a hornet's nest for individual investors. Unlike a residential property — which, even if it doesn't pan out as a financial investment, can provide intangible returns in the enjoyment you may get out of living in it full or part-time — a commercial property must be evaluated for investment entirely on its financial merits.

Fortunately, however, a number of markets around the world are showing strong potential, analysts say.

According to Oncor International, a Houston, Texas, based concern that charts commercial real-estate markets worldwide, the United States, which had been showing signs of recovery, slowed during the first half of this year.

"We expect to see a few more false starts before the true and long-term recovery begins," said Stephen H. Jaggard, president and chief executive officer of Oncor.

The U.S. market, adds James W. Montanari, managing director of Cushman & Wakefield International Investment Advisors Inc., "is lagging the U.S. economic recovery."

This doesn't mean, Mr. Montanari adds,

that the U.S. market is a poor investment. He said Cushman has seen a lot of investors from Europe, and particularly from Germany, investors moving into the American market after 10 or 15 years of inactivity.

"The U.S. has significantly higher yields and lower risks" than many other markets, he said.

Some Asian investors, notably ethnic Chinese, are also moving into American commercial real estate, but they are not as significant a source of funds as the Europeans, he added.

Oncor, in its latest semiannual report, says that several markets outside the United States have shown strong growth in demand for commercial space. These markets include Bangkok, Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur.

Rents are particularly high in Asia, with Hong Kong office space renting for \$146.80 per square foot per year, Beijing offices going for \$89.20 per square foot and Shanghai for \$78.

Office space in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, at \$48.40 per square foot, costs far

more than that in American cities and European capitals. New York, the costliest U.S. city, averages \$34 per square foot, and space in Luxembourg, for instance, runs \$43 a square foot.

In Europe, Hamburg and Berlin were showing particularly strong demand for

Real Estate

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Choosing a holiday home
Ski properties
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New York apartments
Clever financing

new space. But Berlin, which has one of the highest rental rates in the world — \$31.50 per square foot — still lagged far behind Luxembourg and London, where prime space goes for \$61 a square foot. Brussels, was close behind Berlin, with rental of office space running at \$31 per square foot.

In fact, the only markets showing an increase of available office space, or a negative net absorption, were Johannesburg and Ouweva.

With all those offices, particularly in Asia and Europe, bringing in high rents — the \$61 London average works out to rent of \$66,500 annually for a 100 square meter office — how can individuals get a piece of the market?

Cushman & Wakefield, which also manages properties in the United States and abroad, will advise very high net worth individuals on selecting and buying a commercial building in major markets, says Mr. Montanari, adding that significant amounts of capital would be needed for such an investment.

But if you don't have a million or two to spare, the most usual and probably the best way to commit money to the commercial real estate market is through the medium of mutual funds.

FOR an initial payment of as little as \$1,000 you can then commit cash to a portfolio of commercial properties selected by the fund manager. The millions that are typically behind each fund tend to generate economies of scale in dealing costs.

A further benefit is the fact that having a diverse portfolio of properties will tend to spread risk. And then there is the expertise of the managers. They choose the properties with the benefit of their supposedly expert knowledge — for which they levy a fee in the form of initial and annual charges.

Another way into the market is through buying shares of publicly traded real-estate companies, which are mainly real-estate investment trusts, or REITs. The 100 largest of these have a stock market capitalization of about \$43 billion, according to figures cited by Dean Witter.

Leading Real Estate Investment Funds

| Total return in U.S. dollars | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
| Over one year to Sept. 22, 1995 | | |
| Shurgard Storage | 28.6 | |
| Storage Equities | 29.1 | |
| Storage Properties | 42.5 | |
| Storage U.S.A. | 25.3 | |
| American Hotels | 50.0 | |
| Sun Communities | 22.2 | |
| First Union | 21.9 | |
| One Liberty Pkys | 31.5 | |
| USP Reit | 60.1 | |
| American Industri | 27.3 | |
| CenterPoint Pkys | 21.5 | |
| Nooney Realty | 46.5 | |
| Beacon Pkys Corp | 24.8 | |
| Call Realty | 33.2 | |
| Highwoods Property | 37.2 | |
| Prudential Realty | 30.3 | |
| PS Business Parks | 20.8 | |
| Health & Retire | 20.1 | |
| Health Care Pkys | 23.6 | |
| Medinst | 20.5 | |
| Omega Healthcare | 20.6 | |
| Partners Preferred | 38.4 | |
| Public Storage 12 | 23.7 | |
| Public Storage 19 | 31.6 | |

U.S. Real Estate Mutual Funds

| To Sept. 21, 1995 | 1 year | 3 years |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| Hansal Immobilie | 14.53 | |
| Aschener Grund-Fonds Nr1 | 14.29 | |
| Difa-Fonds Nr. 1 | 13.58 | |
| Difa-Grund | 13.40 | |
| Grundwert Fonds | 13.26 | |
| BIG Immoinvest | 13.18 | |
| Haus-Invest | 13.14 | |
| Westwest 1 | 12.82 | |
| Solvator 61 | 12.75 | |
| III-Fonds Nr.2 | 12.68 | |

Over 3 years to Sept. 18, 1995

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Abtrust Property Share | 62.02 |
| Cibc-Cel Pacific Prop. Share | 57.89 |
| Royal Life Inv. Property | 46.89 |
| Capital House Property Shares | 44.40 |
| PanEurolife Inv. Real Estate | 38.13 |
| Solvator 61 | 24.04 |
| Rodamco | 23.32 |
| Natio Immobilier | 23.22 |
| Mid Immobilier | 20.82 |
| Aashi Sui Indix Real Estate | 19.50 |

Sources: Upper Analytical Services; Micropal; SNL Securities (REITs)

Investors have been pouring money into these trusts in the past year or so, analysts say, because they reason that the depressed market is ripe for recovery.

Among the best-known of the commercial REITs is Kimco Realty Corp., which invests in shopping centers in the United States, and Security Capital Industrial Trust, which owns industrial properties.

In addition to these vehicles, there are even more indirect ways for individual investors to participate in the commercial real estate market.

Several international brokerages, for instance, offer commingled investment funds that invest in commercial properties in addition to other types of assets.

Moreover, some investors may have a stake in commercial properties without realizing it.

Employees of American companies, for instance, may be investors through their contributions to a company pension fund: Such funds are often among the biggest investors in commercial real estate outside the United States.

When Your Home Really Is Your Castle

By Conrad de Aenle

MONEY is not supposed to be able to buy class, especially in Britain. But raising one's station is possible there for a price, and the price is relatively cheap.

For what it would cost to buy a small car, the low-born can become lord of the manor by buying one of the honorary titles that regularly come up for sale.

For the high-end social climber who wants an actual title of nobility, there occasionally are baronies available. They cost considerably more, but still not a princely sum.

Lord of the manor is among the oldest titles in English feudalism, dating to before the Norman conquest and the peerage system. It is not a true title of nobility, which can be conferred only by the sovereign and then is passed on through birth. But that also allows it to be a salable commodity.

"Lordships of the manor have always been bought and sold," said Robert Smith, chairman of the Manorial Society of Great Britain, which researches the provenance of manorial titles and auctions most of those that come up for sale. Like peers, the titles are tied to a plot of land, but unlike peers, anyone can hold the title, even foreigners.

The only restriction is the money, Mr. Smith said. But with the typical lordship fetching £6,000 to £7,000 (about \$10,000), the restriction is a small one.

For such a meager outlay, the lord of the manor is not actually the owner of the manor, though.

What a lordship purchaser gets for his money is the timber, mineral and air rights to the manor, as well as the right to hold markets and fairs on manorial common land, should the mood strike.

Baronies cost more than lordships of the manor, usually a small one, and sometimes even a castle, usually a ruined one. Scottish baronies generally run between £50,000 and £100,000. Irish ones can be picked up for £20,000 sometimes.

The top price will fetch "a barony with a very good name, perfectly documented, with a beautiful castle," said Harold Brooks-Baker, publisher of Burke's Peerage, a Who's Who of British nobility.

Baronies are the only true titles of nobility for sale. Most are Scottish and were granted by the monarch of the day. That day had to be in 1707 or before; that was the year that Scotland grudgingly allowed itself to become part of the United Kingdom. The sellers will typically be large landowners who hold other titles but not much money.

A barony is only as good as the documentation behind it: The more proof of authenticity that is available, the higher the price. In bygone times, a Scottish baron "was politically important. He could sit in the upper house in Scotland," Mr. Brooks-Baker said. "The titles were all documented, then [after 1707] they were judged to be just social and there was less documentation. The land was sometimes sold several times without the name of the barony on the deed. You've got to follow the path back up" through the ages to determine if the land is truly what the seller claims it to be.

Burke's Peerage can perform this historical detective work and advise wannabe barons for £800. Proof of the land's history is critical because all claims must be approved by a nobleman called the Lord Lyon. If he decides that a patch of ground is just that and not tied to a title, it is worth a lot less.

"All sales of baronies are a bit of a gamble because the Lord Lyon has to approve them," said Albert Gazely, a Hong Kong industrialist who paid £100,000 10 years ago to become the baron of Lochfergus. "Otherwise, when you sell it you have no chance" of getting back the purchase price.

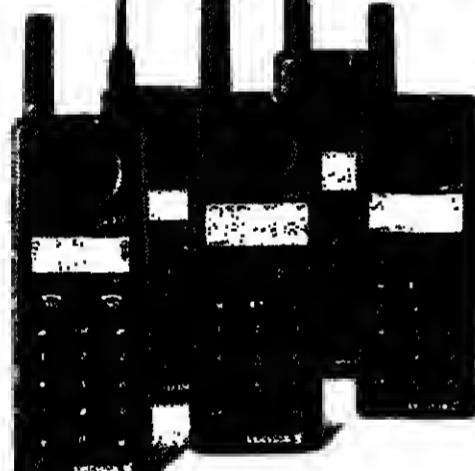
Mr. Gazely's barony cost more than, but he still suspects it has risen in value in the intervening decade. It is situated just north of the English border and has a royal pedigree, having once belonged to Lady Jane Grey, a Protestant who was queen of England for a few days until she was beheaded at age 15 to make way for Mary Tudor, a Catholic.

BARONIES and lordships of the manor are seldom bought solely as investments, as there are far safer and more conventional ways to make money. Prices of baronies have fallen during the last few years, along with British property prices. Still, over the very long term their value has increased considerably.

"If you look back since the war, 50 years ago you could have bought most baronies for £1,000 or £2,000," Mr. Brooks-Baker said. "It's a luxury item. It just depends how much liquidity prospective buyers have at their disposal. At the rate things are going, baronies will be worth what they were four years ago. It depends on the economy."

Mr. Gazely said he "certainly wouldn't buy a barony as an investment." Nevertheless, he expects it to keep paying dividends.

"You buy it because you like it," he said. "In 100 years, if someone looks me up, the only place I'll be in is [record] books, but you can dust them off and read them. Most people you won't find anywhere."



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THE MONEY REPORT

Holiday Home: Think Resale

By Barbara Wall

THE dream of owning a second home in the sun is becoming a reality for many people. The substantial "for sale" sections in the international property gazettes are testament to the growing holiday real-estate market.

However, before spending your inheritance on an "unbeatable bargain" in some untried tropical paradise, bear in mind that shrewd investment may turn out to be tomorrow's elephant.

Figures used to high property prices at home, paying \$200,000 for a tumbledown cottage in France or \$40,000 for a beach apartment in Spain might seem relatively painless — until you tire of spending every vacation in the same place, run out of funds to complete the renovations and then discover that you cannot sell the property.

Steve Collins, managing director for MED Properties in Britain, says that bargain hunters often make the mistake of snapping up cheap property in out-of-the-way locations, only to discover years later that they cannot find a buyer. He believes that it is essential to purchase quality real estate in a prime location if you wish to sell eventually.

Spain is Europe's top beach destination for second-home buyers, according to international realtors. "It is considerably cheaper than the south of France and has an abundant supply of high-quality property."

ties in a wide price range," explained a property consultant who specializes in the Spanish second-home market. "It is, however, important to buy in the right location. The once-popular Costa del Sol has been tainted in recent years with drug scandals and crime. While property is still selling in the region, more people are going to the Costa Blanca to buy."

Property prices on the Costa Blanca start at around \$25,000 for a one-bedroom apartment, \$35,000 for a two-bedroom apartment and \$60,000 for a semi-detached villa. Prices are lower further inland, but as a rule it is more difficult to sell property that is located more than five miles from the coast.

Exceptions to this rule include large family villas located in the salubrious Galos Valley north of the Costa Blanca. A detached villa in this area of Spain can reportedly fetch upwards of \$300,000.

It seems that every holiday hot spot has its prime location for real-estate purchase. In Portugal, astute buyers head for the Algarve. Francophiles converge on the Côte d'Azur, while investors interested in Cypriot real estate snap up villas in and around Paphos, a small town on the island's west coast.

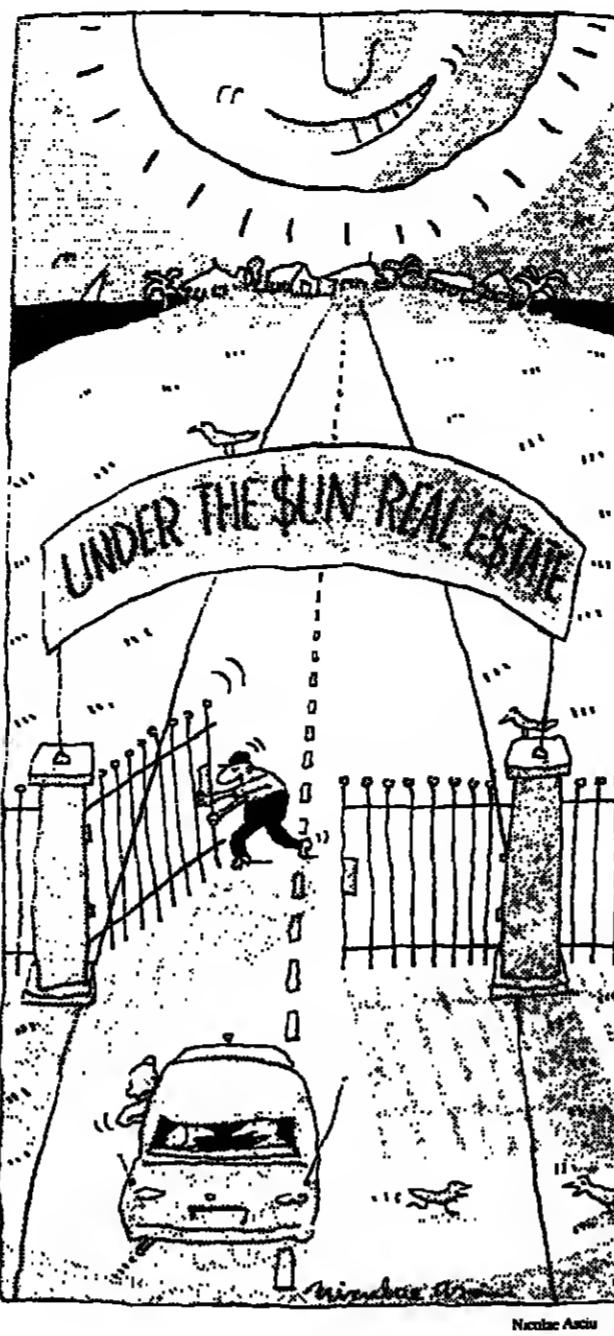
Cyprus has always been popular with British tourists because of the colonial link," Mr. Collins said. "Other nationalities, particularly Eastern Europeans, have been buying property on the island in the past few years. But it is still seen as a niche market. Paphos has one of the few good beaches

on the island, as a result real estate is fairly expensive in the region. One can expect to pay around \$300,000 for a stylish three-bedroom beach villa."

In fact, Mr. Collins believes Cyprus is ideal as a retirement retreat: "It is warm in winter, yet pleasantly cool during the summer months. There is very little recorded crime and tax rates are low in comparison to Spain, Portugal and France. Income is currently taxed at between 3 and 5 percent."

Graham Baigent, publisher of Overseas Property Match, an international real-estate newspaper based in Britain, has seen a growth of interest in Turkey during recent years. "The Turkish government has been pumping money into the tourist trade recently. There are also plans to build a major international airport. These developments are likely to push up property prices, particularly on the coast," he said.

If you are prepared to go further afield, there are plenty of investment opportunities in North America. Christine Elliott, European distributor for Kansas-based United National Real Estate, says that Colorado is currently in vogue with northern European investors. "Many people come for the skiing and the sunshine, which is guaranteed all year round. We have had numerous inquiries to buy property in Fort Collins, home to Colorado State University. The town is a 45 minute drive from Eldora, a popular ski resort. Property in the region is not too expensive either. A three-bedroom house will sell for around \$118,000," she said.



Ski Chalet Prices Stay High

By Aline Sullivan

SCHUSSING off the slopes and up to one's own back door is the dream of every serious skier. But although a ski cabin or chalet still qualifies as high-ticket property, in many resorts it is cheaper than it used to be.

Overbuilding in European and U.S. ski areas, followed by a plunge in demand when recession set in, forced down the prices of houses and apartments by as much as 50 percent in the past five years. Prices are starting to recover, but there are still plenty of bargains around.

Prospective buyers should be sure where they plant their poles, however. Apartments in the architectural horrors of the boom years are unlikely to recover their initial values, agents warn. And a house at a ski resort operating under bankruptcy protection may seem a great deal at first but could lose its appeal when the access road is left unplowed.

Houses, known as chalets in

Europe, are almost always a better bet than apartments, according to Zigi Davenport, who runs the Alpine Apartments Agency out of Hertfordshire, England. "There is huge demand for good chalets now but even the French don't want the very small apartments any more."

David King at Hamptons, a London real-estate agency, said apartments in the resort of Méribel in the French Alps cost 25 percent less than just a couple of years ago, down to about 30,000 French francs (\$6,000) a square meter from 40,000 francs. He blames overbuilding and the fall of the British pound against the franc when Britain quit the European exchange rate mechanism in September 1993.

In contrast, the prices for chalets in neighboring resorts are recovering rapidly. A chalet worth 800,000 francs five years ago can now fetch 1.4 million francs if it has plenty of character and are within walking distance of the slopes and the resort, according to Ms. Davenport. Size, views and location are the determining factors, she said.

But buying a house as opposed to an apartment is no guarantee of value, particularly in the United States. Hardest hit of all ski resorts have been those in New England and California, where the values of every type of property have plunged by as much as 50 percent in the past five years.

Buyers can now pick up a three-bedroom house for about \$130,000 near Killington in Vermont, said Kevin Davis of Mary Davis Real Estate, a local agency. That's half the price the same property fetched in the late 1980s.

A change in U.S. federal tax law, which reduced the annual depreciation that could be charged against tax on income-producing properties, was the final nail in the coffin for real-estate values at resorts in both New England and California, the two areas of the country hit hardest by the subsequent economic recession. Prices are starting to creep up again in the smaller resorts, but real-estate agents expect recovery in the bigger areas to take years.

Islanders Find Paradise Doesn't Come Cheap

PROTECTING an investment in island real estate, especially in the Caribbean, is never easy. Hurricanes are the most obvious problem, of course, but crime and political instabilities regularly surface in many parts of the region.

"We tell clients not to spend more money than they could lose without losing a night's sleep," said Perry Press, director of Pereds, a London-based property advisory service. "Many islands have unstable regimes and none are 100

percent secure. Buying in the Caribbean is very tricky and very risky."

The flip side to these hassles can include solid rental returns, appreciation of 10 percent and more a year and a home in a sunny tax haven. The trick, say the locals, is to pick the right house on the right island and make sure the right insurance is in place.

Hurricanes are the easiest of the obstacles to anticipate. Tim Warburton, director of West Indian Management Co., or Wimco, in Newport Rhode Island, said buyers should seek structural advice from local real estate brokers before making any bids. "They will know which houses will withstand the storms," he said.

Longer term, political instability can cause greater damage to property values. In Bermuda, the real estate market was stagnant before the referendum in August on independence from Britain. Property owners drew a sigh of relief when inhabitants voted down the motion, but many fear the issue will resurface.

Finding a secure island away from the crowds isn't easy. Mr. Press advises clients to avoid islands with runways suitable for jet aircraft, ports designed for cruise ships, and any form of gambling. "The smaller islands are more attractive, but as people discover them the prices go up," he said. "Investors can make money if that happens, but it is questionable whether the windfall outweighs the irritation."

Aline Sullivan

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THE MONEY REPORT

High Demand and Low Supply Send Manhattan Rents Through the Roof

By Judith Rehak

ALISON and Paul Farrell were thrilled when Mr. Farrell's company decided in 1992 to transfer him to its Manhattan headquarters from a branch office in a peaceful Baltimore suburb. They were prepared to pay the high rents and costs of private school in Manhattan for their two young sons in return for the city's rich cultural life and a short commute to work for Mr. Farrell.

What they hadn't anticipated was how dramatically the rental market would change between then and the summer of 1993, when they actually arrived in New York. "The numbers of larger apartments had simply dried up, and the prices were unbelievable," recalled Mrs. Farrell. Her most depressing moment: being shown a

three-bedroom apartment with a modern kitchen in a luxury building—for \$8,000 a month. "On top of that, the brokers were charging fees of 13 to 15 percent of the first year's rent," she added.

The Farrells eventually found a suitable apartment in a lower price range. Their problem was that they had moved to Manhattan just as the rental market was picking up steam after a prolonged downturn. Rents actually fell from 1989 to 1992, hurt by recession and negative publicity about crime in the city.

But the down cycle is definitely over. "Demand has been rising steadily over the last 24 to 30 months, while supply is shrinking," confirmed Brian Edwards, head of leasing for the Halstead Property Co. "Rents in 1992 were as low as in 1981. Now they're higher than 1987-88, when the market peaked."

A survey by Feathered Nest, an agency that rents apartments in the high end of the market, shows that as of June, the average rent for a two-bedroom apartment on Manhattan's Upper East Side was \$3,325 a month, a 19.6 percent rise in the first half of this year, and nearly \$1,000 more than in 1993. Similar size apartments on the West Side were up 11 percent, going for an average \$3,025 a month, compared with \$2,325 in 1993.

Rents for one-bedroom apartments on the East Side averaged \$1,825 a month in the same period, and \$1,650 on the West Side. Moreover, apartments with special amenities, like spectacular views or location on a high floor, can command far

higher prices. Those kinds of numbers mean that most high-end apartments are rented by highly paid executives or dual-career couples with

no children, said Nancy Packes, president of Feathered Nest. "The litmus test is that their salaries should be 48 times the monthly rent," she added.

Then there are the usual requirements of one month's rent in advance, one month's rent held as security by the landlord, plus a broker's fee of 15 percent of the first year's rent. That can easily add up to \$10,000 or more before renters have even moved in to their new home.

Not surprisingly, companies often give their relocated employees rent allowances or other financial relief. They report a growing trend is to give employees a lump sum to cover such expenses, leaving it to their discretion as to how they allocate it in their apartment hunt. "It's part of the bidding process to get them to move," Ms. Packes said.

Still, many new arrivals, especially from

other American cities, experience "sticker shock" when they see Manhattan rents. Mr. Edwards said. Those from Hong Kong, Tokyo, or Paris aren't quite as surprised, he said, since rental prices are sometimes higher in those cities than in New York.

Whether from the United States or abroad, renters in Manhattan are concerned first about location and security. "You won't see international corporate clientele in brownstones," Mr. Edwards said, referring to typical New York townhouses, "because they're moving into a strange city and they want a hassle-free, safe environment."

Lifestyle often dictates choice as well, observed Ms. Packes. For instance, families like the Upper East Side because of that area's high concentration of private schools.

Fueling rent increases in this sought-after area is a dearth of rental buildings.

"Ninety-five percent of the housing between East 86th and 96th streets is co-op (owned) housing stock, so parents who want to walk their children to school are forced to squeeze into a slim section," said Mr. Edwards.

Recently, his firm rented a 973-square-foot, two-bedroom apartment in Park Avenue Court, a modern building with a club and pool at East 87th Street and Lexington Avenue, for \$3,500 a month. In 1992, the same apartment rented for \$2,900.

Sub-rents can often be found in co-op and condominium buildings—for a price. Although co-op rentals accounted for nearly 70 percent of Halstead's leasing business last year, cheaper apartments—those in pre-war buildings with high ceilings, spacious rooms and Park Avenue addresses—often command rents up to 30 percent above the going rate.

A High-Risk, High-Reward Mortgage

By Barbara Wall

IF someone approached you and proposed to cut your mortgage debt overnight, plus offered an interest rate that was well below the domestic mortgage rate, you would probably smell a rat—or, at least, suspect that there was a catch.

Yet many respectable lenders are offering both of these heady come-ons to homeowners as a way of selling foreign currency loan packages.

Currency loans work for many borrowers. However, the risks are astronomically high. As games go, this is the property market's equivalent to Russian roulette—only instead of betting your life, you're betting your home.

There are two principles behind foreign currency loan schemes. The first is to reduce interest payments by borrowing in foreign currencies with interest rates lower than the market in which you buy the property. The second is to reduce the capital sum borrowed by holding the loan in a currency that is depreciating against the home currency.

As popular as the schemes

are becoming, Mr. Sutton would not recommend a foreign currency loan for less than \$50,000 (\$155,000). He adds that borrowers must have sufficient equity in the property to allow for currency fluctuations.

Still, the temptation to risk a foreign currency loan comes from the potential savings that can be realized. Those savings, if all goes well, can be eye-popping.

"When the currency market is played well, clients can often achieve a 15 percent debt reduction," commented Mr. Sutton. "If a client had bought a property in Britain 30 months ago and held the loan, of say, \$100,000 in Japanese yen, today the debt would have reduced to \$85,000."

The people who are interested in this type of loan are usually sophisticated individuals who are prepared, financially and psychologically, to take a risk.

Mr. Sutton says that many of his clients are sitting on a dormant asset base, so they see borrowing in a different currency as a way of making those asset actually work for them.

As popular as the schemes

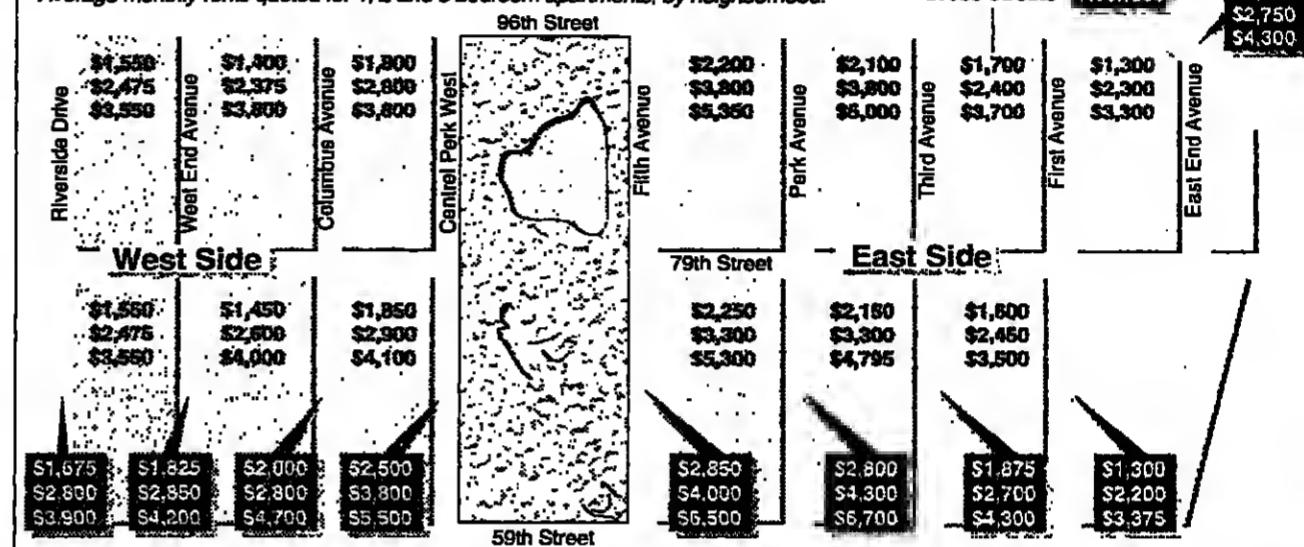
are, the German interest rate is currently 4.5 percent, significantly higher than in Switzerland and Japan. A U.K. homeowner, betting on the market's fall, could take out a mortgage in strong pounds and then convert it into high-paying Deutsche marks.

Even after the 2 percent interest-rate surcharge levied by the currency loan provider, the transaction may be worth it—assuming, of course, that the market actually does fall significantly against the pound.

However, Mr. Sutton points out that if the market falls in relation to other currencies, it may still be worth holding a debt denominated in marks—just in case the first gamble doesn't pay off.

Rental Prices Near Central Park

Average monthly rents quoted for 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments, by neighborhood.



Source: Halstead Property Co.

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Greetings From Your Tax Board

U.S. citizens who invest in real estate abroad are often daunted by unfamiliar laws, especially tax laws. So in the interests of fairness, this column reminds non-U.S. real estate investors of a few internal Revenue Service rules aimed specifically at them.

These rules, established under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, require the non-U.S. purchaser of U.S. property to withhold 10 percent of the selling price to cover capital gains taxes. This withholding must be made and sent to the IRS by the 20th day after the transfer.

However, according to Tom Logan, a senior IRS program analyst, a non-U.S. foreign investor can reduce the amount of the withholding by filing documents with the IRS showing that the amount actually owed is less than the 10 percent withheld. The amount of the withholding can be reduced accordingly, sometimes down to zero.

Once the request for reduced withholding is filed, the tax is due until the 20th day after the IRS makes a decision on the request. Mr. Logan said that to

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

get the full benefits of this provision, the foreign seller must file with the IRS before the date of the actual sale.

There are some circumstances under which the withholding does not have to be made, Mr. Logan said. When the property is a personal residence priced at less than \$500,000, the transaction is not subject to the withholding. There also may be language in tax treaties that precludes withholding. And in some cases the foreign investor may elect to be treated as a U.S. person, in which case the withholding rule would not apply.

For more information, contact the IRS office nearest you.

German Executive Joins Fidelity

Gerhard Huber, who pioneered discount brokerage in Germany, will join Fidelity Brokerage Services, the European arm of Fidelity Brokerage Group of the United States, at the end of the year.

Mr. Huber is founder and managing director of Direkt Anlage Bank in Munich, a subsidiary of Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel-Bank AG. He will be responsible for the expansion of Fidelity's European retail stock brokerage business, both direct and through financial advisers.

David Pluimstra, president of Fidelity Brokerage Services, said in a statement that the ap-

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30-OCTOBER 1, 1995

PAGE 21

The Bad Boys Of Soccer Know How to Get Ahead

By Ian Thom森
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The idea that athletes must uphold a "positive image" went out when Pelé left and Diego Maradona came in. For proof, the two biggest names in world soccer are, arguably, Maradona and Eric Cantona. Both are making their "comebacks" this weekend — not from anything so heroic or mundane as injury, but from suspensions. They were punished for using drugs and attacking a spectator, respectively; commercially, it was the best thing that could have happened to them.

If FIFA had really wanted to punish Maradona 15 months ago, when he was caught taking a weight-reducing, heart-pounding cocktail of ephedrine, the international soccer federation should have ordered him to *keep* playing. Now that would have been punishment — forcing him to play every minute of every game for club and country, in his depleted state.

Instead he was ordered off to the side, to his own private stage, where he gets to be Maradona without disproving his legend on the field. In the meantime, we never went very long without hearing something sensational about him — his tossing water at a linesman while coaching, or the carrying over of his air-rifle spree against reporters in Argentina, or the surgical trimming of his jowls, or, most recently, the players' union he has been trying to form with his new peer, Cantona.

If FIFA hadn't banned him, it's a decent bet that Maradona would have played himself out of the game by now. (He turns 35 next month.) More probably he couldn't have demanded the reported \$8 million over two years he is making from Boca Juniors, which is sponsoring his latest return this weekend in Saudi, where he is being feted like a lesser Mike Tyson.

Then there is Cantona, much bigger now than he was before jumping feet first into the chest of a foul-mouthed yob here eight months ago. Immediately there was talk of Cantona being banned for life and going to jail, that France would have nothing more to do with him; that a lesson should be made to show the nouveau-richie players they couldn't just do whatever they pleased.

He was suspended, all right, and now Cantona returns for Manchester United — a little hit like Tyson and Maradona — as the victim. Indeed, his peers in England were using him Thursday as the poster boy in the bigger fight against racism in soccer.

"You cannot possibly condone what Eric did, but it has taken his attack to bring home to people the full impact of the kind of abuse black players face," said the Liverpool and England midfielder John Barnes, who is black. "It is ironic we are now talking about an issue involving a white Frenchman, but the fact that racism has not gone away completely from football as some people might think."

It would be wonderful if Cantona's spirit could be used to fight evil (as Batman used to say).

"What Eric Cantona did was a negative act, but we can draw something positive from it," said Rudi Gullit. "People now know the full effect of what abusive behavior can produce."

"In all of its previous incarnations, it would have been left for the owners and administrators — to police itself of racism...." — owners used to be mere employees.

But the powers are shifting just as surely as the popularity of soccer's villains. The players are not only concerned about defeating racism. It was laughed away too hastily when Maradona, Cantona and other stars met in Paris last week to form the International Association of Professional Footballers.

"I doubt that in 1986, when he was world champion and the biggest star on earth, Maradona was thinking about going on strike," responded Joao Havelange, the FIFA president. "This is typical of a player whose career is ending."

Havelange promised to ignore the union. "If players don't like the rules, then they cannot play in the next World Cup," he said.

However, if the players can gain freedom from the apparent



Stelios Manolafos of AEK Athens, left, and Sion's Christophe Bonvin chasing the ball in a Cup Winners' Cup match. Athens qualified for the second round of competition.

European Court victory against soccer's transfer system, they will soon find clubs courting them wildly. As each demand is granted, and the salaries continue to rise, the top players will realize their power. If a proper union organizer can captain a future wave of Maradonas and Cantonas, convincing them that they will be more powerful as a team rather than as individuals, then the day may come when a young star, already rich and famous, will be willing to go on strike when he could become world champion.

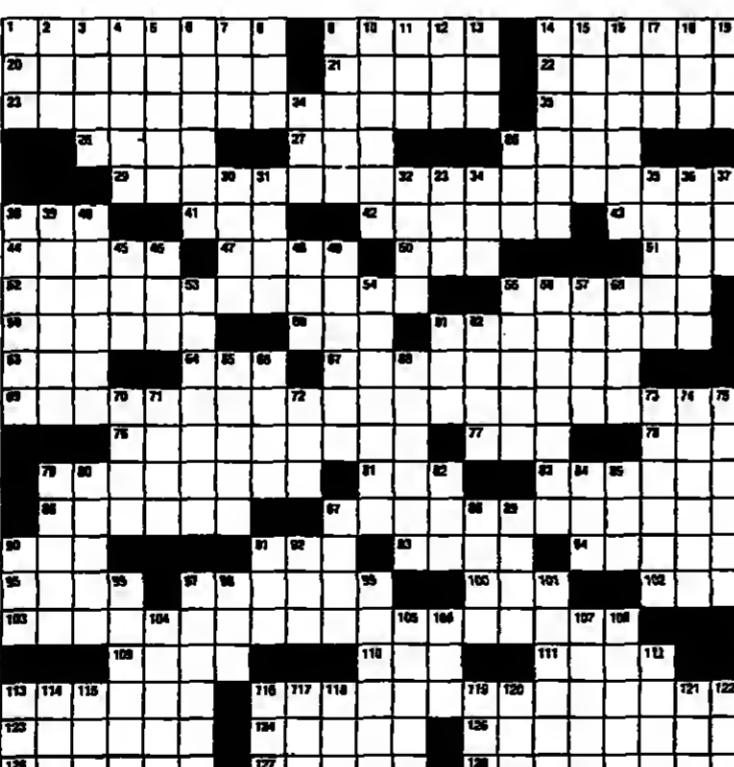
The lesson from American sport, which has been going through this for 20 years, is that the richer the players become, the less concerned they become about beating each other. They begin to see themselves as partners, and their competitive instinct turns against the administrators, the owners, as they fight over control of the game and the revenue.

It has happened in Hollywood, it has happened in baseball, and someday, albeit under more complicated circumstances, it is going to happen in soccer. In fact it is happening this weekend: The most talented players are just starting to realize that their powers are inflamed, perversely, when they do not play.

THE PEOPLE By Frank A. Longo

ACROSS
1 Mosaic tile
9 Flowery perfume
14 Where Nejd is
20 Almost
21 Kentucky county
22 Cells, in a way
23 The King
25 Sings lullabies
26 Opposite of same
27 The King's Head order
28 Old-time journalist Bugs
29 Weak English king
30 Article on a rack
41 Fish of the carp
42 Family
43 Sandbox hem
44 "P" — horn fruit
45 Kind of wood
46 "With a" at
50 In animal
51 Mel of the diamond
52 Skyscraping center?

SS Kansas city on the Santa Fe Trail
59 Bristly
60 Important interval
61 Even
63 Chemical suffix
64 "Little Teapo"
67 Simply because of that
111 Like most colleges
113 Primitive conveyance
116 Last of the Hebrew prophets
123 Spoon-bending psychic
124 Inception
125 Colander
126 They're not
127 Peace Nobelist Williams
128 City east of Montgomery
1 Stun
2 Author Kaufman
3 Edison's middle name
4 The "C" in C. S. Lewis
5 Still runny
6 Sophserry's kin
7 "Pew!"
8 Word for lady
9 White poplar
10 Glass Capital of the World
11 Hasidism founder Baal Shem —
12 Black cuckoo
13 — judicata
14 Esoteric
15 Harder to find
16 Has a crush on
17 Who's Who piece
18 King of storm, in sci-fi
19 Plow puller
20 Shoot as expected on
22 Hacker's headache
30 Lip
31 Microscope part
32 Ending with fox or dog
33 Shakespearean prince
34 Wind up
35 Hello or goodbye
36 Lavishes care (on)
37 Solar



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38 Mooring rope
39 — generic (of another kind): Lat.
40 Ancient Mexican
45 W. W. II abbr.
46 Rds.
48 Supped
49 In better fighting shape
53 Fortune hunter's catch?
54 City ESE of Buenos Aires
55 Sioux tongue
56 Lake of the Four Forest Canyons
57 Official records
58 Marvel Comics superhero
61 "Barney Miller" actor
62 — concern
65 Year in Elizabeth I's reign
66 Heine poem — "Troll"
68 Glass component
70 Towel word
71 El —
72 Sugar pie
73 TV actress Brooke
74 Emulate Sprat's wife
75 Sign of impassiveness
79 Skinned
80 Cockeyed
82 Kind of jump
84 Tina's ex
85 Brain and spinal cord: Abbr.
87 — Antony
88 Align
89 Some party attenders
90 "Fables in Slang" author
91 The Steel City, for short
92 Calendar abbr.
96 Loller
97 Vipers
98 Shoshonean work
101 Stars' statutes
104 Fusing one
105 Dapper
106 Alphabetic sequence
107 Black tea variety
108 Make the knot
109 70% training
110 Heat measure
112 Dent
113 Pepper, e.g.
114 Sign of a leader, it is said
115 Tarzan portrayer
116 "Geta" —
117 Self-starter
118 Inks, of 48
119 70% training
120 Heat measure
121 Comprehend
122 100-Across + 2

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Cowboy Defense Ready To Turn Back Redskins

New York Times Service

COWBOYS (4-0) at RED-SKINS (1-3): Key stats: Emmitt Smith has averaged 107 yards rushing in 9 career starts against the Redskins.

Comments: The Redskins have been averaging 145.5 yards a game rushing, but the Cowboys defense is giving up a miserly 74.5 yards rushing per game. Tough luck.

Prediction: Cowboys 27-16.

DOLPHINS (3-0) at BEN-GAL'S (2-2): Key stats: The Bengals are the only team in the league with three players with over 300 receiving yards: Darri Scott (322), Tony McGee (314) and Carl Pickens (306).

Comments: The last time Don Shula coached against his son, Dave, the father eased up on him. But dad can't afford to pull punches this time, because the Bengals are quite capable of delivering a knockout of their own. It won't happen. The Miami defense is ready for the Bengals' best shot.

Prediction: Dolphins 32-23.

PATRIOTS (11-2) at FALCONS (3-1): Key stats: With 23 points in 3 games, the Patriots are the lowest scoring team in the NFL.

Comments: Despite having the AFC's No. 2 passing of fence, New England does not have a touchdown via the air. The Falcons have new confidence in their rushing, and they'll use Craig Heyward to run all over New England.

Prediction: Falcons 28-15.

RAMS (4-0) at COLTS (1-2): Key stats: Rams quarterback Chris Miller has not thrown an interception this sea-

son (118 pass attempts). The Colts' defense has registered just one sack.

Comments: The Rams are looking the way San Diego did last year: a team that builds more and more confidence as each week goes by. The Colts

NFL MATCHUPS

have an offense that doesn't score many points and must have Marshall Faulk clicking on all cylinders.

Predictions: Rams 29-12.

EAGLES (1-3) at SAINTS (0-4): Key stats: The Saints' defense leads the NFL with 16 sacks. The Eagles' line has given up 15 sacks.

Comments: Look at quarterback Jim Everett's numbers, and you wonder why the Saints haven't won a game. He has 9 touchdown passes, but there's always something to negate his productivity. The Eagles will be in his way again this week.

Prediction: Eagles 31-28.

BUCANEERS (2-2) at PANTHERS (0-4): Key stats: With 23 points in 3 games, the Panthers defense is giving up 135 yards a game rushing.

Comments: Carolina has a porous defense. The Bucs need to hold onto the ball, and they will against the Panthers.

Prediction: Bucs 22-9.

GIANTS (1-3) at 49ERS (1-4): Key stats: Steve Young averages 8 yards per pass play, which leads the NFC. The Giants' defense is giving up 4.9 yards per rushing attempt, second-most in the league.

Comments: The Giants exploded against New Orleans last week. They might find it tough to do against the 49ers, who are yielding just 2.1 yards per rushing attempt.

Prediction: 49ers 36-19.

BRONCOS (2-2) at SEA-HAWKS (1-2): Key stats: Rookie Terrell Davis's 4 touchdowns tie him for the lead in the AFC. The Seahawks defense has not given up a rushing touchdown this season.

Comments: Anything can happen. John Elway seems to have taken to his new offense, and the Broncos have another threat in Davis. Elway is dan-

gerous when he has time. Seattle is doomed.

Prediction: Broncos 31-17.

JAGUARS (0-4) at OILERS (2-2): Key stats: Quarterback Mark Brunell is averaging 7.4 yards a carry, leading all rushers in the AFC. Chris Chandler, the No. 2 rated passer in the AFC, is averaging 8.41 yards per pass play.

Comments: Chandler returned last week and caught fire against the Bengals. If he's even close to that hot again, the Jaguars are in big trouble.

Prediction: Oilers 35-11.

CHIEFS (1-3) at CARDINALS (1-3): Key stats: Quarterback Steve Bono has thrown 8 touchdown passes, tying him with for the most in the AFC.

Comments: The Chiefs are coming off a devastating loss to the Browns last week. Bono will get back on stride.

Prediction: Chiefs 26-20.

CHARGERS (3-1) at STEELERS (2-2): Key stats: The Steelers have a 9-0 regular season record against the Chargers at home. The Chargers defense has not allowed a 100-yard rushing performance in 34 straight games.

Comments: Quarterback Neil O'Donnell was expecting to return from a broken right pinky for this game. Narone Means has taken care of business. He won't deviate against the Steelers.

Prediction: Chargers 23-13.

RAIDERS (3-1) at JETS (1-3): Key stats: Raiders are averaging 137.8 yards rushing per game, best in the AFC.

Comments: The Raiders don't need much help beating the Jets.

Prediction: Raiders 34-16.

BILLS (2-1) at BROWNS (3-1): Key stats: Vinny Testaverde has thrown two touchdown passes in each of the last five games.

Comments: The Browns are becoming invincible at home. Testaverde is hot. Add a ferocious defense, and the Bills will go down.

Prediction: Browns 28-13.

OPEN DATE: Chicago, Detroit, Green Bay, Minnesota.
These matchups were prepared by Timothy W. Smith of The New York Times.

The First Round Goes to Buster Jr.

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mike Tyson missed his flight from Cleveland. Don King was at jury selection downtown in his federal fraud trial, so Buster Mathis Jr. was left at a midtown restaurant to hype his Nov. 4 fight against the former heavyweight champion.

Buster Sr.'s 25-year-old progeny engaged in standard news conference posturing and vows of warfare. He toyed with the expectation that he will be bating practice for Tyson. "Good!" he said. "Just say I can't fight. Write it. Tell Mike Tyson not to train for me. I love it."

But he was more interesting and passionate when talking about his father, who died Sept. 6. "I was 14 and weighed 250 pounds," he said about growing up in Grand Rapids, Michigan. "Kids teased me. Nobody accepted me in any sports. Girls laughed at me."

"I wanted to fight, but my father discouraged me. I said, 'Dad teach me to fight.' He laughed, and said, 'Get out of here.' I begged him for three weeks and finally he took me to the gym."

Mathis said his father, who became his first trainer, saw skills "when nobody else did" and predicted a bold and rich future.

It has been neither. He is 20-0 and is the United States Boxing Association heavyweight champion. But he is best known for a no-contest in August 1994, when Ridick Bowe whacked him while he was on the canvas.

He said he would be crazy not to be scared to face Tyson but would use his father's lessons to fight through it.

"He taught me to be disciplined, to stop partying, to control my fear, to stay focused," he said. "There's good fear and bad fear. I don't sell drugs because I'm afraid to go to jail. I don't sleep around because I'm afraid to get a disease. Those fears protect you."

He said that he had always had a problem with his confidence and did not believe in himself until he defeated Tyrell Biggs in 1994 to win the vacant U.S. Boxing Association title. Biggs is the only common opponent of Mathis and Tyson.

Mathis said he intends to enter the MGM Grand ring with "six or seven game plans" against Tyson, as his father told him.

"I've got four or five and I'll show them to Joey," he said, referring to his new trainer, Joey Fariello, who trained Buster Sr. after Cus D'Amato, who was Tyson's first trainer and guardian. Buster Jr.'s middle name is D'Amato.

"You tell me," he said. "I really don't know."

Ohio State's split ticket may be the clearest evidence of a diverse offensive approach, but George's importance cannot be overestimated. Last season, his first as a starter at a school that has historically set a standard for power football, George carried the ball 276 times, the second-highest total for one season in Ohio State history.

So when Bobby Hoyer, the quarterback of the Buckeyes, heard an evaluation of the Notre Dame game as himself and Glenn against Irish quarterback Ron Powliss and wide receiver Derrick Mayes, he did not voice an objection. Hoyer welcomed that outlook because it ignores an essential factor.

"If people are thinking about that," Hoyer said, when asked about the comparison of high-profile passing games, "they're forgetting about Eddie George and what he has done for the passing game. Who you've got somebody taking 120 yards a game, it takes pressure off you throwing the ball."

